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OF LUTON

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ANNUAL REPORT

on

Health, Sanitary Conditions,

&c., of the

Borough of Luton

FOR THE YEAR 1935

by

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD

T.D., M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer to the Education
Committee

Medical Superintendent of Infectious
Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals

Police Surgeon

BOROUGH



OF LUTON

Public Health Department,

11, Gordon Street, Luton,

May, 1936.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Luton.*

Lady Keens, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Twenty-third Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, which is also the 57th Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary Conditions, etc., of the Borough.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, the Report for 1935 is an ordinary Report dealing with the year's work generally.

The appointment of an additional Medical Officer in October and the subsequent reorganisation of medical duties have made it possible to extend the scope of the Department in many ways, the most important being that we are now in a position to undertake all the routine bacteriological work of the Town.

It is again my pleasurable duty to acknowledge the cordial and valuable assistance I have received from all members of the Staff in carrying out the duties of the department. I am particularly indebted to Mr. A. J. Nichols, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Lady Keens, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ARCHIBALD.

BOROUGH OF LUTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

<i>Position.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Medical Officer of Health; School Medical Officer; Medical Supt. Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals	Wm. Archibald, T.D., M.D., CH.B.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Cam.)	24th Nov. 1908.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health; Officer for Mater- nity and Child Welfare; Deputy Medical Supt. In- fectious Diseases & Small- pox Hospital	Fred. Grundy, M.D., CH.B. (Leeds), M.R.C.S., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Barrister-at-Law.	2nd April 1935
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assist. Medical Officer Ma- ternity & Child Welfare. Assistant School Medical Officer	Noel Fawell Pearson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.	17th Sept. 1935.
Part time Medical Officer Maternity & Child Welfare.	Gwynneth MacPherson, M.B., CH.B.	19th June, 1934.
Chief Sanitary Inspector & Food and Drugs Inspector.	Arthur Joseph Nichols, M.R.S.I., R.P.C.	24th July 1923.
Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Harold Arthur Perry, Cert. S.I.B.	1st May 1934.
Assist. Sanitary Inspector.	Charles Edward Deakin, A.R.S.I.	6th May 1930.
Assist. Sanitary Inspector.	Edward Canterbury, A.R.S.I.	16th Feb. 1926.
Assist. Sanitary Inspector.	Clement Stanley Tudor Dancer, Cert. S.I.B.	(24th June 1929). 4th April 1933.
Temp. Sanitary Inspector.	William Johnson, Cert. S.I.B.	4th June 1935.
Temp. Sanitary Inspector	Cyril Duerden, Cert. S.I.B.	4th June 1935.
Chief Clerk	Fred. Keeling Allen	5th Dec. 1933.
Clerk	Hilary Martin Coles	18th Sept. 1934.
Clerk-in-charge of Clinics.	Winifred May Burgess ...	(30th Oct. 1929.) 14th Jan. 1930.

<i>Position.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Temp. Clerk	Kenneth John Lambert ...	18th Sept. 1934
Junior Clerk	Keith Davies	2nd July 1935.
Supt. Health Visitor	Daisy M. MacLeod, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I., L.S.M.	18th Jan. 1921.
Health Visitor	Harriet Isabel Collier, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.F.N., Cert. R.S.I. (H.V.)	6th June 1932.
Health Visitor	Doris May Billingham, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I. (H.V.)	3rd Oct. 1934.
Health Visitor	May Elizabeth Fairhead, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I. (H.V.)	4th Dec. 1934.
Health Visitor	Winifred Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I.(H.V.)	3rd Dec. 1935.
Public Analyst	J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C. ...	2nd April 1912.
Inspector under D.A.A. ...	C. R. A. Powell, M.R.C.V.S.	8th May 1928.
Matron Infectious Diseases		
Hospital	Lilian Annie Dally, S.R.N.	23rd Oct. 1923.
Sister	Dorothy Haynes, S.R.N. ...	5th April 1934.

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SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (from 1st April, 1933)	...	...	...	...	8,234 acres
Population (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	68,523
Registrar General's Estimate for 1935	...	...	...	...	80,020
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1935	...	...	...	...	22,190
,, Families or separate occupiers	...	...	...	...	22,560
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£676,205
					(unreduced)
					£593,157
					(reduced)
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£2,250
Number of new houses erected in 1935	...	...	...	...	2,005
As part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	24
Erected by Private Owners with State Assistance	...	...	...	...	—
Other	...	...	...	...	1,981

2. POPULATION.

Recent immigration has produced an unprecedented increase in the town's population during the year, and there appears to be no diminution in the rate of inflow. The demand for labour in the many large firms in the town has accounted for this, and despite the large influx of people the unemployment rate remains extremely low. The following figures from the Census Reports show the gradual growth of the town in previous years, and also demonstrates the great rapidity of increase recently.

Census	Population	Increase since previous Census	Average annual increase during each Intercensal period
1891	30,053	6,093	609·3
1901	36,404	6,351	635·1
1911	49,978	13,574	1357·4
1921	61,327	11,349	1134·9
1931	70,440	9,113	911·3
x1935	82,000	11,560	364·0

* Estimated as at 30th June, 1935.

The population of the Borough of Luton at the middle of 1935 may be taken as 82,000. The natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths is only 425, and the balance of the increase is due to immigration.

The problem of the excessive amount of immigration has a very definite bearing on all health services, particularly on Housing and Sewage Schemes. Houses have been rushed up in the recently added areas, and these, in many instances are so situated that they cannot at present be connected up to the

town drainage scheme. These houses are provided with soakage pits, but when one realizes that water is supplied from the main and that baths are installed in the houses, the soakage pits require continuous attention and emptying. The new sewerage scheme for this district, at present in hand, will remove all these difficulties.

At the end of the year 1935 the population was probably 85,000 persons, and there is abundant evidence that the abnormal rate of increase in population will continue for some considerable time. Various large firms in the town contemplate expansion, and anticipated extensions will, it is reasonable to assume, cause a continual influx of persons for several years to come.

The special report which follows was prepared as a result of a resolution of the Municipal Buildings Committee at their meeting held on 22nd July, 1935.

3. REPORT ON HOUSING IN THE BOROUGH OF LUTON.

(a) The following is a brief resumé of the law relating to the inspection and repair of houses of a type suitable for occupation by the working classes:

Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1925, prescribes that—

“ In any contract for letting for habitation a dwelling-house at a rent not exceeding—

(a) in the case of a house situate in the administrative county of London, forty pounds;

(b) in the case of a house situate elsewhere, twenty six pounds; there shall, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the tenancy, and an undertaking that the house will be kept by the landlord during the tenancy, in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.”

Section 8 of the Housing Act, 1925, prescribes that—

“ It shall be the duty of every local authority to cause an inspection of their district to be made from time to time with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the local authority to comply with such regulations and to keep such records as the Minister may prescribe.”

Section 28 of the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, amplifies the above Section as follows:—

“ The inspection under and for the purposes of Section 8 of the Act shall be made by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an Officer designated by the Local Authority but acting under his direction and supervision, and the Officer making inspection of any house shall examine the state of the house in relation to the following matters, namely:—

1. The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
2. Closet accommodation.
3. Drainage.
4. The condition of the house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness.
5. The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or out-houses belonging to or occupied with the house.
6. The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes.
7. The existence of any room which would by virtue of sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Act be a house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
8. Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the house dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitant."

Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, states that—

"It shall be the duty of every local authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement under the powers of this Act, and to enforce the provisions of this Act in order to abate the same."

The effect of Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1925, is that a duty is cast upon the landlord throughout the tenancy, to execute such repairs as are necessary to keep the premises "in all respects *reasonably* fit for human habitation."

The standard of repair required is naturally for those purposes a humble standard, as it is only required that the house must be *reasonably* fit for human habitation.

From a perusal of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, it will be noted that only matters which are a "nuisance or injurious to health" can be dealt with under this Act. Such nuisances are specifically defined in Section 91 of the Act.

The general standard of housing accommodation in the Borough of Luton is reasonably high, and compares very favourably with industrial towns of a similar type. This standard has been maintained in the past by the routine inspection of houses, which, by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects, were unfit for human habitation, and the immediate attention to complaints of nuisances, etc., received by the Department.

The routine inspection of unfit houses can be divided into two classes:—

- (a) Houses which can be repaired at a reasonable cost, which are dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.
- (b) Houses which cannot be repaired at a reasonable cost, which are dealt with as Clearance Areas under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, or as Individual Unfit Houses under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

The following table gives a summary of the action taken under the Housing Acts 1925 and 1930, and under the various Public Health Acts during the past five years:—

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	9230
Number of dwelling-houses dealt with under Public Health Acts				7437
Number of dwelling-houses dealt with under Housing Acts 1925 and 1930	...	...	...	450
Total number of dwelling-houses rendered fit as a result of action taken under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts			...	7198
Number of dwelling-houses closed under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	18
Number of houses demolished under Section 14 of the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	24
Number of dwelling-houses included in Clearance Areas under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930 (Areas numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)	...	...	...	102
Number of dwelling-houses dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	51
Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of action taken under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	19
Number of dwelling-houses awaiting demolition	...	...	...	11
Number of dwelling-houses closed on undertakings given by Owners not to re-let for human habitation	...	...	...	20
Number of dwelling-houses partly closed under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	1

It will be seen from the foregoing table, therefore, that a considerable amount of work has been already carried out in regard to Housing.

The present policy of the Department is to deal with all insanitary property in the Borough which is not capable of being repaired at a reasonable cost by means of Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses. Upon completing the inspection of these premises, it is intended to make house-to-house inspections in the surrounding districts in order to “ clean-up ” certain areas in the Borough. This work has already been commenced in the New Town Street and Chase Street Area.

Representations for the following Clearance Areas were submitted to the Public Health Committee at their meeting held on September 20th, 1935:—

<i>Area No.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
6.	Park Place Clearance Area	16
7.	Wood Street Cottages Clearance Area	4

The following is a summary of the number of houses which will remain to be dealt with in order to complete the Housing Programme submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1931. It is hoped to submit representations for these Areas within the near future.

<i>Area No.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
8.	Chequer Street Clearance Area	6
9.	New Town Street and Langley Road Clearance Area ...	3
10.	Manor Path Clearance Area	6
11.	Castle Street and South Road Clearance Area ...	29
12.	Spring Place and New Street Clearance Area ...	19
13.	Albert Terrace Clearance Area	6

It should be understood, however, that since the Housing Survey of 1931 certain properties which were then in a poor condition but were not suitable for inclusion in the Housing Programme, have, by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects reached the stage when reinstatement is impossible,, and it is hoped to deal with these properties when the above Clearance Areas have been represented.

(b) Overcrowding—Housing Act, 1935.

Section 1 (1) of the Housing Act, 1935, requires that—

“ It shall be the duty of every Local Authority before such dates as may be fixed by the Minister as respects their district, to cause an inspection thereof to be made with a view to ascertaining what dwelling-houses therein are overcrowded, and to prepare and submit to the Minister a report showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses required in order to abate overcrowding in their district, and, unless they are satisfied that the required number of new houses will be otherwise provided, to prepare and submit to the Minister proposals for the provision thereof.”

Owing to the magnitude of the work entailed by this requirement, it has not been possible to complete the necessary information. I have been in communication with the Minister of Health, however, and have been informed that a standard Form of Enquiry will shortly be issued for general use throughout the country. In my opinion, therefore, it would be advisable to hold over any action under this Section until the standard form is available.

Generally speaking, the amount of overcrowding in Luton is remarkably low, as will be seen from the fact that out of 1,000 cases of Infectious Diseases investigated, there were only ten cases of overcrowding in accordance with the standard laid down in Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1935, which reads as follows:—

“ (1) A dwelling-house shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house either—

(a) is such that any two of those persons, being persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes, and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; or

(b) is, in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) In determining for the purposes of this Section the number of persons sleeping in a house, no account shall be taken of a child under one year old, and a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one-half of a unit.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number of Persons permitted to use a house for Sleeping.

For the purposes of Part I of this Act the expression 'the permitted number of persons' means, in relation to any dwelling-house, either—

- (a) the number specified in the second column of Table 1 in the annex hereto in relation to a house consisting of the number of rooms of which that house consists, or
- (b) the aggregate for all the rooms in the house obtained by reckoning, for each room therein of the floor area specified in the first column of Table 2 in the annex hereto, the number specified in the second column of that table in relation to that area,

whichever is less:

Provided that in computing for the purposes of the said Table 1 the number of rooms in a house, no regard shall be had to any room having a floor area of less than fifty square feet.

ANNEX.

Table 1.

Where a house consists of—

(a) One room	2
(b) Two rooms	3
(c) Three rooms	5
(d) Four rooms	$7\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Five rooms or more ...	10, with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

Table 2.

Where the floor area of a room is—

(a) 110 sq. ft. or more ...	2
(b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft. ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90 sq. ft. ...	1
(d) 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 sq. ft. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil."

It will be noted that for the purposes of overcrowding the word "room" is used throughout—not "sleeping room." This means that when calculating the capacity of a dwelling-house for this purpose, the total

number of rooms, i.e. living rooms *and* sleeping rooms must be taken into consideration, hence the unusually small amount of overcrowding in existence.

POPULATION.

The increase in the population of the Borough has been phenomenally rapid, and the present figure may be stated as probably nearly 90,000. At the last Census, the figure was 68,523, and since then we have had the Registrar General's Estimate for June 1934 as 76,060. The present estimate is arrived at by taking 3.8 persons per house, multiplied by the number of new houses built and occupied in the Borough, less those demolished or closed for human habitation, the figure so obtained being added to the last Census figure (68,523).

Not only is the population increasing with great rapidity, but it is changing very much in quality, unfortunately for the worse. Many families have migrated to Luton from distressed areas in search of work, and the children show definite evidence of hardship. These families have brought with them standards of life and cleanliness much below the average Luton resident, and as a result, the pressure of work on the Public Health Department has been excessive. It will be seen, therefore, that great difficulty is experienced in giving any information regarding the prevalence of overcrowding, as the number of inmates in many of the houses varies from day to day. It is known, however, that many of the new houses are already housing two families, and as a result there must be a certain amount of overcrowding.

THE DEMAND FOR WORKING CLASS HOUSES.

There is at present a very definite demand for working class houses. An analysis of the 3,324 new houses erected since 1st April, 1932, at a rateable value of £20 and under, shows that of these, 680 were rated at £13 and under, and 2,644 at £14—£20. If we take 50 per cent. of the latter figure as representing houses occupied by the working classes (1,322), then we have added 2,002 working class houses to our town, and at a 3.8 average this gives accommodation for 7,600 persons. Now the Census increase since April, 1932, is estimated at 20,680, showing that the supply of houses has not equalled the unexpected demand placed upon it by the sudden influx of people. The absence of suitable houses at reasonable rents forces many families to take houses which are beyond their means. This gets them into debt and imposes unnecessary hardships.

The Treasurer's list of applicants for working class houses numbers 995, plus approximately 500 applications which have not been renewed during the past five years, a number of which are brought forward from time to time. If these 500 applications are included, then it would appear that 1,495 applicants are still awaiting Corporation houses. This is a definite indication of the shortness of accommodation for working class persons, the natural remedy being the supply of smaller houses at reasonable rates.

Medical Officer of Health.

26th September, 1935.

(a) The following Table shows the progress made in the erection of new houses in the Borough since 1920:—

Year.	Total Houses erected.	Council.	Subsidy	Other.
1920	86	49	27	10
1921	74	51	22	1
1922	90	16	47	27
1923	95	—	13	82
1924	277	—	242	35
1925	389	2 (steel)	353	34
1926	543	96	406	41
1927	575	226	285	64
1928	491	32	334	125
1929	587	—	420	167
1930	385	—	—	385
1931	586	48	—	538
1932	761	120	—	641
1933	933	—	—	933
1934	1386	—	—	1386
1935	2005	24	—	1981
	9177	615	2122	6440

4. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1935.

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births.	Legitimate	...	...	1229	611	618
	Illegitimate	...	...	53	28	25

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 16.02

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Still Births	Legitimate	...	...	54	26	28
	Illegitimate	...	...	3	2	2

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births 42.56

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	845	421	424

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 10.55

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of Registrar General's Short List):—

				<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</i>
No. 29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	3	2.24
No. 30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	7	5.22
				—	—
	Total	...	10		7.46

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	41.34
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	38.24
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	113.21
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	3
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	5

No unusual or excessive mortality during the year requires to be mentioned.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1935.

(England and Wales, London, 121 Great Towns, and 140 Smaller Towns.)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	LUTON	England and Wales	121 County Boro's & Great Towns including London	140 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
	Rates per 1,000 Population				
Births :					
Live	16'02	14'7	14'8	14'8	13'3
Still	0'71	0'62	0'68	0'64	0'52
Deaths :					
All causes... ..	10'55	11'7	11'8	11'2	11'4
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0'03	0'03	0'04	0'03	0'00
Scarlet Fever	—	0'01	0'01	0'01	0'01
Whooping Cough	—	0'04	0'04	0'03	0'04
Diphtheria	0'19	0'08	0'09	0'07	0'06
Influenza	0'23	0'18	0'16	0'17	0'11
Violence	0'51	0'52	0'45	0'41	0'51
Notifications :					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0'81	2'96	3'19	2'75	2'64
Diphtheria	3'53	1'6	1'96	1'34	3'25
Enteric Fever	—	0'04	0'04	0'06	0'05
Erysipelas	0'31	0'42	0'48	0'37	0'45
Pneumonia	0'26	1'15	1'36	0'98	0'89
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	41	57	62	55	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age	3'9	5'7	7'9	3'8	11'2
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Sepsis... ..	2'33	1'68	} Not available		
Others	5'46	2'42			
Total	7'8	4'1			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live & Still)				
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Sepsis... ..	2'24	1'61	} Not available		
Others	5'22	2'32			
Total	7'46	3'93			
Notifications :					
Puerperal Fever	2'92	3'60	4'55	2'76	4'32
Puerperal Pyrexia	7'46	9'44	11'14	8'25	11'89

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (A) BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

Until 1st November bacteriological and pathological specimens, other than those in cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases for which provision is made by the County Council, were sent to the Clinical Research Association Ltd., Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.1.

On 1st November work was commenced in a laboratory established by the Public Health Department, and during the two months of November and December the following specimens were dealt with:—

Council's Laboratory:—

Diphtheria Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	365
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smear for Gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blood Culture (Puerperal Fever)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Urine examinations	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other specimens (Pus, Thrush, Ring-worm, Vincent's Angina)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						402

Other Laboratories:—

Blood for Wasserman	...	...	...	...	...	2	(County Council)
Blood for Widal	...	...	...	...	...	1	(Clinical Research)
Total						3	

The establishment of a laboratory has undoubtedly added greatly to the efficiency of the department, and especially in connection with diphtheria swabs and blood cultures in cases of puerperal pyrexia when the time factor is all important.

In seven cases, the presence of Klebs Loeffler Bacilli was demonstrated by direct smear, i.e. without culture, and the result communicated to the practitioner concerned within a few minutes. It has been possible in all instances to transmit the results of swabs received up to 9.30 p.m. on any day shortly after 9 a.m. on the following day.

The saving of time in obtaining these reports, a saving amounting in some instances of 24 to 36 hours is more than a matter of convenience, it is indisputably a direct means of saving life.

The scope of the laboratory is at present restricted to microscopy, cultural bacteriology and simple clinical work, but it is envisaged that provision will be made ultimately for dealing with milks, water, and sewage on the one hand, and such clinical work as serology, blood counts, and bio-chemical estimations on the other.

A well-equipped laboratory is a sine qua non of such hospital services as the Borough is now providing, and it is a matter for congratulation that excellent provision has been made for a fully equipped laboratory in the new municipal buildings.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

Specimens examined	Totals	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria Swabs	2630	793	1837
Wassermann Tests	5	2	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	1
Dermatitis	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1
Thrush	1	1	...
Vincent's Angina	1	...	1
Cerebro-spinal fluid	2	...	1
Widal Reactions	4	..	4
Urine Examinations	22		
Blood Cultures	3		
Blood Count	1		
Ringworm	3		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1		
Intestinal Parasites (identification)	2		
Portions of Flea	1		
Virulence Tests... ..	17		
	2697		

(B) HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Hospitals provided for or subsidised by the Local Authority, or by the County Council for:—

- (1) Tuberculosis. Mogerhanger Park Sanatorium, near Sandy, Beds.
- (2) Children. Children's Hospital, London Road, Luton.
- (3) Fever. Isolation Hospital, Spittlesea, Luton. 50 beds.
- (4) Smallpox. Borough Smallpox Hospital. 8 beds.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) Infectious cases: One motor ambulance, the property of the Town Council.
- (b) Smallpox cases: Rubber-tyred ambulance.
- (c) Non-infectious and Accident cases: Two motor ambulances, provided by the Town Council, and kept at the Local Police Station. No. III Division St. John Ambulance Brigade: Two hand litters and six stretchers. Personnel about 30 men.

(C) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

GENERAL. The Luton Nursing Association, which was formed in 1933, has made excellent progress, and through the courtesy of the Secretary the following figures are reproduced to show the activities of the Association:—

Ten Nurses are employed, and during the year they paid 28,092 visits.

Arrangements are being made, with certain Companies, to provide nursing under the Group Insurance Schemes, and for the after-care of Hospital patients.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, Luton No. III Division, is now complete with a Ladies' Section and Medical Comforts Dépôt, and articles for the sick room, furniture, etc., can be obtained at a moment's notice. Infectious cases not removed to Hospital are generally nursed by parents. Severe cases are often attended by the Parish Nurse and the Health Visitors. During the year 87.6 per cent. of the cases of the notifiable infectious diseases, for which hospital accommodation is provided, were removed to hospital.

MIDWIVES. No municipal midwives are employed. Thirty midwives practise in the town.

(D) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	8 in Number, situated in Halls rented for the purpose.	Consultation and treatment by M.O.H. and Assist. M.O.H.	Borough Council.
Day Nurseries	Nil.	—	—
School Clinic	Waller Street	Minor ailments, Ringworms, &c.	Education Committee.
Ante Natal Clinic	37 Waller Street	Medical Consultations and Supervision.	Borough Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Church Street	Diagnosis and treatment, suitable cases sent to County Sanatorium.	Beds. County Council.
Venereal Dispensary	Bute Hospital	Consulting Rooms and rooms for treatment.	Beds. County Council.

2. (A) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

1,200 Births were notified during the year under the Notification of Births Acts 1907 and 1915:—

440 by Doctors and Parents and
760 by Midwives.

The early visitation of new-born Infants by Health Visitors is dependent upon prompt notification. The following table shows when delay in the notification has occurred and indicates the source of responsibility of the delay.

TIME OF RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS IN 1935.

Person Notifying	Receipt of Notification							Total	% Received late
	Within 2 days	3-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-2 m'ths	2-3 m'ths		
Doctor	324	48	11	3	...	...	...	386	16·06
Midwife	580	129	8	...	...	...	...	717	19·10
Doctor & Midwife...	66	8	...	...	...	...	...	74	10·81
Father & Doctor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Institution	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	4·34
Not. by Registrar ...	5	18	12	13	26	88	...	162	96·87
	997	204	31	16	26	88	...	1362	26·79

(B) REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

During the year 1935 the number of births registered in Luton was 1,255, whereas the number of live births notified under the Notification of Births Acts was 1,162.

The Registrar General's Returns show the following registrations during the calendar year, classified as between legitimate and illegitimate births on the one hand, and live births and still births on the other.

TABLE I. PROPORTION OF LEGITIMATE AND STILLBIRTHS TO TOTAL BIRTHS.

	Legitimate		Illegitimate	
Stillbirths ...	54	{ Male 26 Female 28	3	{ Male 2 Female 1
Live Births ...	1229	{ Male 611 Female 618	53	{ Male 28 Female 25
Percentage Still-births of Total	4.39%		5.66%	

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... 16.02
 Total (Live and Stillbirths) Birth Rate ... 16.73

2(C). INFANT MORTALITY.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS DURING 1935.

All Causes	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 m'th	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9-12 m'ths	Total under 1 year
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (Not T.B.) ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	5
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cong. Malformation ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth ...	10	2	...	1	13	3	...	...	...	16
Atrophy, Debility and Maramus ...	2	...	...	2	4	4	1	...	...	9
Other Causes ...	4	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	8
	18	4	1	4	27	16	5	3	2	53

INFANT MORTALITY.

Corrected Infant Mortality Rates since 1926.

	Total Live Births	Deaths under one year	Infantile Mortality Rate—Luton	Infantile Mor- tality Rate— England and Wales
1926	884	60	66	70
1927	859	59	67	69
1928	907	34	39	65
1929	959	45	47	74
1930	975	41	42	60
1931	971	72	74	66
1932	962	49	54	65
1933	949	44	46	64
1934	1129	53	47	59
1935	1282	53	41	57

STILLBIRTHS.

Each case of stillbirth was investigated by the District Health Visitor and the causes were found to be as follows:—

Twisted Cord 5	Hydramnios 2
Prolapse of Cord 2	Prematurity 5
Placenta Praevia 3	Macerated 4
Prolonged or Obstructed Labour 12	Congenital Heart and other Malformations 6
Breech and Malformation 7	Causes unknown 11
Contracted Pelvis 1	
Albuminuria 1	
	Total ... 59

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of Infants under one month per 1,000 live births. During 1935, 27 Infants died during the first four weeks of life, yielding a rate of 21.06. The Neo-Natal Mortality rate has been unchanged for many years and accounts for approximately half the Infant Mortality for England and Wales. All deaths during the early weeks of life have a good deal in common with the causes of stillbirths, and it is highly likely that intensified Ante-Natal care and skilful obstetrics will effect a reduction of both.

21 Luton mothers were confined outside the Borough, whereas 39 births occurred in Luton to women usually resident elsewhere. From experience of the Ante-Natal Clinics it would seem that a few mothers arrange for confinement in London Hospitals or, in the case of newcomers to Luton, in their former home town because of the lack of facilities here. It may be anticipated that the tendency will be reversed with the opening of the Borough Maternity Hospital.

3(A). MATERNITY SERVICES.

A Borough Maternity Scheme necessarily centres about a Maternity Hospital and its satellite Ante-Natal Clinics. There is at the moment no Municipal Maternity Hospital in Luton, but a Hospital of 25 lying-in beds is nearing completion and will probably be ready for the reception of patients in October or November, 1936. The Hospital will have its own Ante-Natal Clinic in a structurally separate building in the Hospital grounds, and the present Ante-Natal Clinic will continue to serve the needs of the more central parts of the town. The work in the existing Ante-Natal Clinic has increased steadily during the year in spite of the absence of hospital accommodation and it was found necessary in December to increase the number of Sessions to two weekly.

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES DURING THE YEAR 1935.

January	...	...	...	31	July	...	...	...	...	41
February	...	...	...	22	August	...	...	...	...	21
March	...	...	...	33	September	...	...	...	...	37
April	...	...	...	37	October	...	...	...	...	78
May	...	...	...	47	November	...	...	...	...	71
June	...	...	...	36	December	...	...	...	...	81
										Total ... 535

The following ancillary provisions have been introduced during the year in connection with Ante-natal work:—

(1) DENTAL TREATMENT.

A monthly session is taken on behalf of the Council by Mr. Graves-Morris (Junior) at his private consulting room.

(2) HOME HELPS.

A list of women willing to act as Home Helps is kept by the Department and names are supplied to expectant mothers or local practitioners on request.

Financial assistance is granted in necessitous cases.

(3) Elastic bandages and sterilized accouchement sets at cost price.

The following measures have been approved by the Council and will be put into operation at an early date.

- (1) Injection treatment for Varicose Veins.
- (2) Preparation of educational booklets and leaflets.
- (3) Compensation of Midwives.

Midwives are to be compensated to the extent of 15/- in respect of each case booked by a midwife, but afterwards admitted to the Maternity Hospital on the grounds that confinement in hospital is necessary for medical reasons.

The object of this provision is to ensure that Midwives shall not be deterred from referring cases for opinion to the Ante-Natal centre because of the fear that admission to hospital would result in pecuniary loss to them.

3(B). MATERNITY HOSPITAL STAFFING.

Although the appointment of the Maternity Hospital staff has not yet been undertaken, the general principles upon which it will be based have already been approved by the Council. During the last six months of 1935 negotiations have gone on between representatives of the Local Practitioners and the Council's Medical Officers with the object of evolving a Maternity scheme acceptable to both parties.

There have, of necessity, been differences of opinion, but it is hoped that an amicable agreement will be reached in the near future along the lines ultimately approved by the Council after considering reports of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Medical Services Joint Committee, and after having before them a Memorandum presented by the General Medical Practitioners and permitting a deputation of Luton Medical Practitioners to attend upon them. The local practitioners held, with every justification, that their exclusion from the Maternity Hospital would reduce their experience of abnormal Midwifery which would in turn reflect upon the quality of obstetric services they were able to render to the women of Luton. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, after taking the opinion of the Council's Medical Advisors, were convinced, however, that unrestricted access to the wards of the Maternity Hospital by each and any Local Practitioner would place upon the administrative officers a burden greater than they could reasonably be expected to carry. A compromise was sought in the proposed appointment of four local Medical Practitioners specially experienced in obstetrics whose duty it would be to act with the Resident Medical Officer at a fixed fee of £2:2:0 per authorised attendance. It was further decided that in respect of Practitioners' cases admitted to Hospital as emergencies the Practitioner concerned would, as far as practicable, be invited to be in attendance upon his own patients at a fee of £2:2:0 per case. It is hoped that these provisions will enable Local Practitioners to keep in touch with abnormal midwifery and to make contact with the Council's Consultant Obstetricians. It is anticipated that the Maternity Hospital Staff will ultimately be as follows:—

MEDICAL STAFF (CLINICAL).

- (1) A panel of London Consultants.
- (2) A panel of four local visiting Obstetricians.
- (3) Resident Medical Officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Co-ordinating Officer—Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Superintendent—Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who is also Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

NURSING STAFF.

Matron.
 2 Sisters.
 5 General trained Nurses who have also the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.
 4 Assistant Nurses.

DOMESTIC STAFF.

1 Cook.
 5 Maids.
 1 Ambulance Driver, Porter-Gardener (Resident).
 1 Porter (non-resident).

CLERICAL STAFF.

It is proposed to appoint a financial and stores clerk in the Department who will undertake the ordering of Medical Stores and those duties usually undertaken by a Hospital Steward in so far as they are not delegated to the Matron.

CONSULTANT FACILITIES.

No defined Consultant facilities exist at present in connection with the Maternity service, though it has been the practice to obtain the services of a Consultant in connection with Puerperal morbidity as the occasion arose. It is intended that the Council's panel of Consultants shall be available in connection with the Council's Hospital and Ante-Natal Centres and also in connection with home confinements at the request of the private Practitioner. The scope of Consultant service will embrace ante-natal, intrapartum, and post partum conditions.

3(C). PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The pathological work in connection with maternal and puerperal morbidity is now undertaken in the Council's Bacteriological Laboratory. Cubicle accommodation is provided at the Spittlesea Hospital for cases of Puerperal Fever and it is intended to transfer to this Hospital from the Maternity Hospital all definite cases of Puerperal Fever and frank sepsis. The observation block in the Maternity Hospital will, therefore, be reserved strictly for the observation of doubtful cases.

3(D). AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Provision has been made for an ambulance at the Maternity Hospital. The Resident Porter will also be the ambulance driver.

3(E). SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES AND NURSING HOMES.

At a meeting on December 2nd the Council resolved to apply to the Ministry of Health to be made the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act 1902-1926. At the same meeting the Council resolved to request the Council of the County of Bedford to delegate to the Council the powers and duties of the County Council under the Nursing Homes Registration Act 1927 within the Borough of Luton. Although these County powers have not yet been assumed by the Borough Council, for many months the Borough Health Department has worked in the closest co-operation with the County Medical Officer in anticipation of the transfer. The Department's Medical Officers have made personal contact with each practising Midwife in the Borough with the object of explaining that the resources of the Department were at her disposal in cases of doubt or difficulty. Applications for registration of Nursing Homes under the Act of 1927 have been considered jointly by the County Medical Officer and your own Medical Officer so as to ensure a constancy of standard and to prevent any possibility of dislocation should the transfer of powers become an accomplished fact.

4(A). CHILD WELFARE.

The structural basis of Child Welfare facilities in the Borough of Luton is a system of 8 district clinics held on one half-day a week in various parts of the Town.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee considered during the year the advisability of centralisation in connection with the provision of a Central Joint Clinic intended to meet the requirements of that Committee and the Education Committee. It was, however, decided not to modify the present structural basis of child welfare work for the following reasons:—

1. It is more convenient for mothers to attend a weekly clinic not far removed from their homes than to travel what might be a considerable distance with their young children to a central clinic.
2. The system of district clinics enables each Health Visitor to keep in touch with the children who live in the area surrounding the clinic. With a Central Clinic it is difficult to arrange that the same Health Visitor who weighs and assists at Medical Consultations of the children also visits them in their homes, which would necessarily be scattered all over the Town.
3. The system of district clinics is less expensive than the alternative.

4(B). STAFFING OF INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Each Infant Welfare Centre is staffed by Voluntary Workers, 2 Health Visitors, and a Consultant Medical Officer.

Broadly speaking, the Voluntary Workers are responsible for the social aspects of the work, and non-technical assistance. The Health Visitors weigh each child who attends, advise the mothers in certain cases, and refer cases in their discretion to the Centre Medical Officer for consultations. The Medical Officer not only sees cases referred to him for particular reasons, but also examines and reports on each child as a matter of routine at suitable intervals.

The work of an Infant Welfare Centre is for the most part educational and advisory. Minor ailments are treated and simple dressings are undertaken in each of the district centres, but all cases of a serious nature are referred to their Private Medical Advisors or to a hospital for treatment.

Dried Milks are supplied to the mothers on the advice of the Medical Officer as a rule at cost price, but where the family income falls below a stated figure, milk may be provided either at half-cost or free.

A few simple medicaments are also supplied to mothers at cost price but only in such circumstances and for such conditions that the preventive rather than the therapeutic aspect of welfare work is stressed.

4(C). CENTRAL DRESSING CLINICS.

A daily clinic for the treatment of such conditions as sticky eyes, sore buttocks, and other minor conditions which require constant supervision and for which the advice of a Private Practitioner would not as a rule be sought, is held in the Central Health Department. A Health Visitor is on duty each day in this Clinic and a Medical Officer is always available to deal with any special difficulties which may arise. The value of this daily clinic cannot be exaggerated, for it enables all the advantages of a centralised system to be combined with merits of district clinics.

The extent of the work undertaken in the District Clinics and the Central Dressing Clinic, which act as clearing houses as well as supervisory centres, can be gauged from the statement that in December, 1935, 2,105 children were on the books of the several Centres, and during the year 21,264 children were weighed, 8,539 seen in consultation, and 1,249 were dealt with at the Central Dressing Clinic.

4(D). MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LUTON.

	<i>Day of Attendance.</i>	<i>Time of Attendance.</i>	<i>Attends. during 1935</i>
Dressing Clinic, Health Department.	Daily.	9-10 a.m.	1249
Ante-Natal Clinic, Waller Street.	Tuesday & Friday	2-4.30 p.m.	535
Dental Clinic.	1st Thurs. each mnth.	„	+ 7 post —

	<i>Day of Attendance.</i>	<i>Time of Attendance.</i>	<i>Attends. during 1935</i>
Play Centre, Bury Park.	Friday	3-5 p.m.	50
Church Street Infant Welfare Centre.	Monday	2-4 p.m.	2337
High Town Infant Welfare Centre.	Tuesday	2-4 p.m.	3287
Stopsley Infant Welfare Centre.	Wednesday	2-4 p.m.	1559
Lee Ward Infant Welfare Centre.	„	2-4 p.m.	3052
Castle Street Infant Welfare Centre.	Thursday	2-4 p.m.	2792
Beech Hill Infant Welfare Centre.	„	2-4 p.m.	3180
Bury Park Infant Welfare Centre.	Friday	2-4 p.m.	3283
Limbury Infant Welfare Centre.	„	2-4 p.m.	1538
Total			23,862

NATURE OF CONSULTATIONS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.
(SIX MONTHS' RETURN—JULY-DECEMBER 1935.)

	Church Street	Cobden Street	Lee Ward	Stopsley	Castle Street	Beech Hill	Bury Park	Biscot	Total
Routine Consultation	260	364	157	233	453	184	146	206	2003
Feeding Difficulties	98	102	120	29	123	125	115	56	768
Skin Conditions (including un- bilical conditions)	54	72	43	30	49	76	56	38	418
Constipation	26	22	23	15	20	20	10	16	152
Diarrhoea	24	25	31	10	13	28	16	28	175
Ear, Nose and Throat	16	16	4	13	3	18	12	5	87
Teeth	22	36	7	10	15	4	3	12	109
Ophthalmic	10	17	18	7	10	17	7	6	92
Bronchitis and Catarrh and Sore Throat and Cervical Adenitis...	32	22	47	19	17	56	23	22	238
"Nervous" or "Difficult" ...	7	5	15	6	3	3	6	6	51
Debility	16	6	9	...	2	13	14	1	61
Rickets	3	6	2	2	13	1	2	4	33
Injury	4	2	...	3	2	3	2	...	16
Mental Deficiency... ..	5	4	7	7	2	4	3	...	32
Orthopædic... ..	10	2	28	...	9	11	9	5	74
Phimosis	9	4	...	3	5	7	4	6	38
Other	9	4	17	...	4	5	6	6	51
Total	605	709	528	387	743	575	434	417	4398

1935. Month	Number of Attendances at Centres.																TOTALS.	
	Church Street.		Cobden Street.		Castle Street.		Bury Park.		Lee Ward.		Beech Hill.		Stopsley.		Biscot.			
	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.	Consul- tations.	Infants weighed.		
January ...	87	179	149	309	196	294	103	349	97	354	104	288	102	135	...	...	838	1908
February ...	86	168	120	260	143	232	82	264	67	192	80	221	52	61	...	...	630	1398
March ...	81	173	107	213	178	237	93	356	63	311	82	285	76	120	...	...	680	1695
April ...	76	181	99	210	74	115	48	202	48	165	35	163	52	71	...	...	432	1107
May ...	69	141	119	243	139	271	92	326	72	278	59	276	99	144	41	138	690	1817
June ...	81	151	96	225	104	170	54	220	59	209	73	230	77	115	63	128	607	1448
July ...	137	268	168	396	127	248	81	306	109	293	71	289	95	160	69	208	857	2168
August ...	78	155	93	227	116	242	80	248	63	197	96	308	65	118	65	150	656	1645
September	131	274	123	243	150	271	79	319	77	252	92	378	93	145	85	208	830	2090
October ...	100	223	146	359	169	315	110	309	125	354	142	435	103	180	75	230	970	2405
November	100	230	107	319	99	234	105	283	116	254	118	307	75	160	91	290	811	2077
December	112	225	103	291	89	202	21	85	43	203	63	179	49	125	58	196	538	1506
TOTALS ...	1138	2368	1430	3295	1584	2831	948	3267	939	3062	1015	3359	938	1534	547	1548	8539	21264
Last Year...	1185	2122	1226	2679	1623	2640	1145	3317	1045	2762	1016	2574	802	1305	...	...	8042	17399

4(E). INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.
NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC.

Name of Centre.	First Attendances		No. on register at end of year	Consultations	Infants weighed
	Under 1 year	1-5 years			
Church Street	87	33	234	1138	2368
Cobden Street	128	45	365	1430	3295
Lee Ward	114	45	339	939	3062
Stopsley	44	19	123	938	1534
Castle Street	111	49	311	1584	2831
Beech Hill	104	18	331	1015	3359
Bury Park	144	48	236	948	3267
Biscot	107	65	166	547	1548
Total	839	322	2105	8539	21264
1934	645	214	1705	8042	17399
1933	507	186	1466	7559	14546
1932	502	139	1441	7173	14285

4(F). TABLE OF SALES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre.	Dried Milk		Rusks		Virol		Maltoline		Aberdeen Emulsion	
	lbs.		Packets		$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		4 ozs.	
	S.	F.	S.	F.	S.	F.	S.	F.	S.	F.
Bury Park Rd.	2530	101	44	...	94	1	21	...	148	3
Castle Street	2042	303	9	...	115	4	...	...	75	9
Church Street	1440	115	16	...	125	...	...	7	92	10
Cobden Street	1472	87	53	...	189	1	1	2	165	3
Lee Ward ...	1041	253	21	...	102	1	15	...	127	5
Beech Hill ...	2193	161	26	...	152	1	70	...	118	3
Stopsley ...	582	27	...	...	119	5	...	...	36	9
Biscot ...	984	79	12	...	95	28	12	...	72	8
Public Health	857	146	1	...	28	3	8	...	30	4
	13141	1272	182	...	1019	44	127	9	863	54

Centre.	Other Minor Medicaments						Total Sales		
	S.			F.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bury Park Rd.	2	0	6½			6	245	2	10½
Castle Street	3	5	8½	5	7		195	18	11
Church Street	3	11	0½	1	4½		144	14	2½
Cobden Street	3	18	5½			10½	153	1	1½
Lee Ward ...	2	8	10½			6	104	1	3½
Beech Hill ...	5	7	7½	1	1½		214	13	8½
Stopsley ...	1	11	8½	1	0		61	13	8½
Biscot ...	1	19	0½	9	0		96	9	0½
Public Health	4	1	9½	1	6		84	19	9½
	28	4	9½	1	1	5½	1300	14	8

4(G). DISPOSITION OF SPECIAL CASES FROM DISTRICT CLINIC.

The following diagram shows at a glance the means of dealing with various classes of cases which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily at the routine Infant Welfare Clinics. The dressing and observation clinics held daily at the Central Health Department has already been mentioned in connection with the disposition of cases from the several district centres, because with them it constitutes a unit from which cases are referred for special treatment.

Church Street	High Town	Lee Ward	Beech Hill	Bury Park Road	Stopsley	Castle Street	Limbury
1. Dressing and Observation Clinic. Central Health Department.							
2. Institute of Ray Therapy.							
3. Children's Hospital.							
4. Special Hospitals.							
5. Ophthalmic Clinic.							
6. Home Treatment (Private Practitioners) (District Nurses)							
7. Convalescent Home (Guild of Service)							
8. Play Centre.							
9. Diphtheria Immunisation. Clinic.							
10. Special Clinic for Disposition and supervision of orthopaedic and nervous children.							

4(H). INSTITUTE OF RAY THERAPY.

The Borough of Luton is fortunate in possessing a branch of the Camden Town Institute of Ray Therapy, to which cases may be referred for Ultra-Violet Light, Massage, X-ray, or Electrical treatment. Cases are referred on the recommendation of a Clinic Medical Officer under the Council's scheme which was drawn up in consultation with the Medical Officer of the Institute of Ray Therapy.

The system of records and reports ensures the closest co-operation between the Medical Officers concerned.

The great majority of parents in Luton are able to pay the small sum asked for the treatment of their children, namely 6d. per treatment, a reduced rate accepted by the Institute in respect of cases referred from the Local Authority's Clinics. In the case of children whose family income falls below an amount determined by the Council's scale, payments are made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The treatment of such cases as Active Rickets, Debility, and Paralyses through these channels is an extremely valuable adjunct to the clinic system, and the cost to the Local Authority is no more than a fraction of the cost of establishing and maintaining a plant for the exclusive use of the Local Authority. 27 cases were treated at the Institute on behalf of the Local Authority. In only 8 cases were the parents unable to pay the fee asked, and the cost of the scheme to the Local Authority was £3:2:0.

4(I). HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Children in need of hospital treatment are referred as far as possible to the Children's Hospital, Luton. In a few instances cases have been referred to special hospitals in London either for an opinion or for in-patient treatment.

The Luton Children's Hospital is only rarely unable to accept in-patients referred from the clinics, and the value of the facilities thus afforded is beyond dispute.

When cases are referred for opinion to the out-patient department of the Hospital, the Consultants concerned invariably provide most helpful reports.

A scale of charges was approved by the Council in December which will serve to regularise the amount recovered from parents in respect of a child for whose in-patient treatment the Local Authority has accepted responsibility.

4(J). OPHTHALMIC CASES.

It has hitherto been the practice to refer cases requiring refraction, that is to say cases of squint for the most part, to the School Clinic. Pressure of work in that Department has recently made it impossible to deal with these cases, and at the present time there is a waiting list of 25 cases of squint, and 10 other cases which can only be dealt with at a special ophthalmic clinic.

A special report to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is now in the course of preparation for submission to that Committee in January, and it is hoped that its outcome will be the establishment of a special clinic for dealing with these cases.

4(K). HOME TREATMENT.

Cases requiring treatment in their homes are advised to call in their private Medical Adviser, and the Health Visitors follow up these cases for the purpose of ascertaining if the advice has been carried out. For certain purposes the services of a District Nurse is requested, and although no special arrangement exists with the District Nursing Association, the necessary nursing assistance has always been forthcoming.

4(L). CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

The need for convalescent home treatment for children under the age of 5 in Luton is very limited. Such cases as have come to the notice of the Clinic Medical Officers have been disposed of with the help of the Guild of Service, and in the case of children of poor parents with the financial assistance of the Mayor's Fund. Although this means of disposition cannot be brought within the framework of a rigid scheme, it is, nevertheless, entirely satisfactory; its very adaptability is its strength.

4(M). PLAY CENTRE.

Upon the consideration of a report by the Medical Officer of Health on the matter of Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools it was decided to establish an experimental Play Centre at the Bury Park Infant Welfare Centre.

The Centre began to operate in early December and so far as one can judge, it promises to be an unqualified success.

The objects of the Play Centre are as follows:—

A. *To give opportunities for free play to a normal child.*

The normal child derives the following advantages from such free play.

- (1) An outlet for his energy.
- (2) He finds himself; learns his own capacities.
- (3) Exercises free choice.
- (4) Develops a sense of security without adult support.

B. *Facilities for observing difficult children.*

The following classes are referred for observation:—

- (1) Children with educational difficulties, such as failure to concentrate, word blindness, mirror writing, and backwardness.
- (2) Children with emotional disturbances such as enuresis, nervousness, anxiety, fears, and night terrors.
- (3) Children with social maladjustments. These children may at home manifest quarrelling, timidity, and be unable to bear separation from their parents. At school they may indulge in bullying, sneaking, and truancy. Generally, they may be guilty of such behaviour disorders as lying, stealing, destructiveness, hooliganism, and sexual depravity.

C. *To provide Therapeutic Play for children who manifest behaviour disorders.*

Free play at the centre is at once diagnostic and therapeutic.

Observation assist in unravelling the cause of behaviour disorders and often forbidden in the home. Companionship with other children, freedom from parental emotional ties, and free expression often have curative values.

D. *To educate Parents by example.*

The effect on the parent of seeing her child playing happily without her intervention often influences her attitude and thus strengthens the therapeutic benefit already begun.

It is hoped in this way to provide some of the advantages of a Nursery School at an almost negligible cost. The value to the normal child is the play which gives him a healthy outlet for the energy which gets him away from his mother for a short time. Equally great is the assistance which even an hour or two a week in a Play Centre provides for nervous children who suffer from such conditions as bed wetting, food refusal, and temper tantrums.

The observation of the child at play in the centre is often the means of discovering what his peculiar difficulties are. It will be seen, therefore, that the Play Centre modelled along the lines of a therapeutic centre of child guidance clinics, is an essential weapon in the treatment of nervous disorders in children.

4(N). DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINICS.

Leaflets in connection with the Council's Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme have been distributed in Infant Welfare Centres and many home visits paid by Health Visitors in connection with the scheme. Whilst Health Visitors are encouraged to explain the scheme to parents and if necessary to assist them in completing consent forms relating to children between the ages of 2 and 5, it has been the policy for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee not to bring to bear any pressure or coercion. During the month of December, the first month of operation of the scheme, 59 consent forms were received, and it is proposed to deal with these cases at special Immunising Clinics during the early part of 1936.

4(O). ORTHOPÆDIC AND NERVOUS CHILDREN.

There is at present no satisfactory mechanism for disposition and supervision of these cases. In October, 1935, the Medical Officer of Health was directed to submit a special report to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee on this matter. The necessary information has been obtained and such a report will be presented to the Committee in January, when it is hoped a satisfactory means of dealing with these cases will be established.

4(P). DENTAL CLINIC.

In December, 1935, Mr. W. McC. Graves-Morris, L.D.S., L.S.S.A., was appointed as part-time Dental Surgeon to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Cases requiring dental treatment will be referred to Dental Clinics held periodically at the private consulting rooms of Mr. Graves-Morris under the Council's Dental Scheme.

4(Q). EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

If a long view is taken, no aspect of child welfare work is nearly so important as the education of parents in baby craft and child nurture. A good deal is being done in each of the Infant Welfare Centres in this direction. Leaflets on Infant feeding and other matters have been prepared for distribution to the mothers. It is most important to realise that these leaflets are not distributed indiscriminately but are supplied only as a supplement to advice given by the Medical Officers or Health Visitors when circumstances have arisen which interest the mothers in the particular topic dealt with. The periodical, "Better Health," is distributed free of charge to mothers attending Infant Welfare Centres and to the older school children. An article on some subject of topical interest is contributed month by month by a Medical Officer of the Department. It is the practice in the Infant Welfare Centres of some Boroughs to give set talks to mothers in the form of short lectures or demonstrations. Pressure of work in your Centres preclude such a course, but it is believed that quite as much, if not more, good results from the steady personal advice given by your Medical Officers as part of a consultation, and by Black Board teaching week by week.

There can be no doubt that enormous good would result from the routine teaching of hygiene, child nurture, and baby craft to the older girls in school, and to Expectant Mothers attending the Council's Ante Natal Centres. These matters have been in the minds of your Medical Advisers for some time, but the unusual pressure of work resulting from the rapid development of the Public Health Services in the Borough makes their translation into practice out of the question for the time being.

Steady development in every aspect of educational work may, however, be anticipated as a natural corollary of your Committee's policy.

4(R). GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The happy results which ensue from wedding a system of Health Visitors with Voluntary Lady Workers is a great credit to everyone concerned. It is held in some quarters that there is greater efficiency where only full time Health Visitors are employed in Infant Welfare Centres, but the Centres in the Borough of Luton are a patent refutation of such a contention.

The Voluntary Workers are, quite properly, not asked to undertake what might be called the technical aspect of Welfare Work. They restrict themselves to the social aspects of Centre routine, the welcoming of newcomers, the provision of teas and the arrangement of social functions, which not only serve a valuable educational purpose, but which also introduce a

delightful spirit that is in no way impeding to the medical or nursing work of the Centres. The Voluntary Worker is able to bring with her an enthusiasm which would perhaps be out of place in a purely professional worker, and her place as a valuable functionary in Infant Welfare Centres of Luton seems assured.

The stress of Infant Welfare work is steadily changing from the therapeutic to the educational. More and more mothers attend regularly for advice while their children are fit and well. Severe illnesses and serious defects such as rickets and debility are increasingly rarely seen. The Infant Welfare Centres are, in fact, taking a foremost part in the great movement of preventive medicine, which depends for its success on the understanding and practice of hygienic modes of life.

Far too many mothers cease to attend Centres after their children reach the age of 1 year. They are being encouraged to do so as much as possible so as to ensure a continuity of supervision from birth until the age of 5 years, when the medical care becomes the responsibility of the Education Authority. It is beyond doubt that the social activities of the Welfare Centres help enormously in keeping the Health Visitor and the Doctor in touch with children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

4(S). HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS TO LUTON.

During the last six months of 1935 an attempt was made to assess the physical standards of new-comers to the town as compared with the physical standards of the more settled population. In brief, the method adopted was to make records on the clinical cards of children attending Centres in such a way that the analysis set out in the following table was possible.

Venu.	Number of Children Ascertained	Percentage of Total %	Physical Standard				Percentage of (fair + poor) physical standard %	Percentage in receipt of $\frac{1}{2}$ cost or free milk %
			A	B	C	D		
Luton ...	1726	80	558	685	305	178	33	4.4
Clydeside ...	74	3	2	31	23	18	55	8.1
Barrow ...	64	3	1	19	29	15	70	3.1
S. Wales ...	39	2	1	20	8	10	40	10.2
Other ...	245	12	52	100	89	4	38	1.6
Total ...	2148	100	614	755	454	225		

NOTES.

1. A family which has been resident for 5 years or more in Luton is counted as a Luton family.

PHYSICAL STANDARDS:—

2. (a)—excellent.
(b)—average.
(c)—fair.
(d)—poor.

The survey was made having regard to nutrition, clothing, number of physical defects, and general impression. It was feared that the physical standard of new-comers to the town was considerably below that of the residents of longer standing. So far as one can judge from this survey of Infant Population, although the new-comers fall somewhat below the standard of the general population, the disparity is not great. The percentage of new-comers in receipt of free and half-cost milk is, actually, a little below that of residents as defined above.

Luton: 77 out of 1,726 = 4.4%.

All new-comers: 16 out of 422 = 3.8%.

New-comers are attending Centres in every part of the town, but the proportion varies greatly from Centre to Centre, being least at Castle Street (8%) and greatest at the Lee Ward Centre (48%).

Percentage of new-comers to total number of children attending Infant Welfare Centres:—

Castle Street	...	...	...	8%
Cobden Street	...	...	...	12%
Bury Park	...	...	...	20%
Stopsley	...	...	...	20%
Beech Hill	...	...	...	30%
Church Street	...	...	...	30%
Biscot	...	...	...	38%
Lee Ward	...	...	...	48%

4(T). NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

An account of Welfare Work would be incomplete without a mention of the splendid work of, and the valuable assistance given by, the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. During 1935 the Inspectors were responsible for dealing with 31 cases on behalf of the Department and the closest co-operation resulted in a satisfactory issue in every case.

TABLE I. HOME VISITATION.

1935.	Home Visits by Health Visitors.										
	Children under 1 year.		Children 1-5 years.		Expectant Mothers.		Special Visits.			Infant Life Protection.	Total Visits.
	1st Visits.	Re-visits.	1st Visits.	Re-visits.	1st Visits.	Re-visits.	Milk applications.	Sickness, &c.	Other.		
January ...	131	255	53	515	28	39	...	53	36	30	1140
February ...	85	201	30	403	13	12	20	29	53	37	883
March ...	123	257	45	496	15	22	63	18	37	26	1102
April ...	124	219	44	438	14	33	1	18	64	70	1025
May ...	117	304	39	499	26	32	10	12	41	59	1139
June ...	127	224	41	373	15	34	6	18	73	36	947
July... ...	106	176	19	209	9	27	22	5	42	22	637
August ...	146	209	47	347	10	11	2	4	11	38	825
September ...	118	192	27	370	12	46	21	11	35	22	854
October ...	103	156	11	336	7	32	18	...	36	5	704
November ...	101	247	26	541	5	5	13	...	73	...	1011
December ...	83	144	3	307	18	26	...	39	32	37	689
Totals ...	1364	2584	385	4834	172	319	176	207	533	382	10956

TABLE II. CONDITIONS FOUND BY HEALTH VISITORS.

1935.	MOTHER.											
	WORK.		HEALTH.		Attendance at Child Birth.		Hist'y of Tuberculosis	Feeding.			Feeding at 6 Months.	
	House	Other	Good.	Bad.	Doctor	M'wfe		B.	A.	B. & A.	B.	A.
January ...	89	12	96	5	46	55	...	74	18	3	39	38
February ...	78	13	83	8	39	52	4	59	15	12	30	42
March ...	87	22	100	9	58	51	4	61	32	10	39	57
April ...	77	14	87	4	45	46	2	56	23	6	31	42
May ...	122	17	123	16	72	67	2	95	30	5	68	49
June ...	107	10	111	6	55	62	4	87	17	11	62	46
July ...	90	12	87	15	59	43	...	65	22	10	37	46
August ...	115	17	116	16	63	69	2	90	21	17	54	63
September	79	8	82	5	43	44	4	66	11	8	55	26
October ...	104	14	102	16	55	63	4	90	18	5	38	46
November...	76	17	83	10	43	50	1	58	24	7	8	9
December...	108	8	103	13	71	45	1	76	19	13	...	...
Totals ...	1132	164	1173	123	649	647	28	877	250	107	461	464
1934	969	139	1026	82	605	503	32	870	166	63	399	270
1933	861	106	885	82	518	449	41	733	134	68	326	275
1932	917	71	930	58	626	362	13	763	107	89	284	310
1931	781	187	857	111	566	402	60	761	114	61	...	..

46 Records were unobtainable.

6. INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932—PART V

The Superintendent Health Visitor is responsible for the general execution of Infant Life Protection work. As a general rule she undertakes initial or unusual home visits, whereas subsequent routine visiting is undertaken by the Health Visitors in their own districts.

Cases in which special medical examinations are required, or in which unusual action is called for, are submitted to the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Information with regard to foster children is obtained from the following sources:—

1. By Health Visitors in the course of routine visits.
2. From the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
3. By scrutiny of advertisements in local newspapers.
4. By enquiries of Head Teachers by arrangement with the School Nursing Staff.

Posters dealing with this matter are displayed in Infant Welfare Centres, the School Clinic, and the Health Department; and explanatory leaflets have been prepared for the guidance of Foster Mothers.

Number of Foster Mothers on Register (during the year)	34
Number of Children on Register December 31st, 1934	18
Children transferred to other districts	6
Children transferred to Parents	9
Children who attained the age of 9 years during the year	2
Children on Register at the end of the year (December 31st, 1935) ...	16
Visits paid in connection with above	362

7. LEGISLATION.

The Luton Corporation Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V. Ch lxxxvii).

Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1846, adopted July, 1871.

Infectious Diseases (Not.) Act, 1889, adopted January, 1896.

Infectious Diseases (Prev.) Act, 1890, adopted January, 1896.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II, III, IV and V, adopted May, 1891.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted January, 1908.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II, III, IV and V, 9th November, 1925.

Ventilation of Buildings, adopted 2nd February, 1932.

Regulations as to Movement of Sheep, adopted 27th June, 1933.

Employment of Children, adopted 5th June, 1934.

The following provisions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, are in force in the Borough:—

Sections 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, and 86 of Part VII, and Parts VIII and IX, under an Order made by the Secretary of State No. 172460/3 dated 4.1.09 and Parts II, III, IV, V, and VI, and Sections 92 and 95 comprised in Part X (subject to certain conditions and adaptations) under an Order dated 15.3.09.

Order No. 57250, dated 30th June, 1911, confirming an Order under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, declaring the following trades or businesses, viz.:—

(a) Dealer in Hides, Skins, and Fats;

(b) Fish Fryer;

to be Offensive Trades.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When made by Council.</i>
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	5th Feb., 1929.
Management and use of Baths	7th July, 1896
Slaughter Houses	5th Mar., 1929
Common Lodging Houses	7th July, 1896
Nuisances	5th Feb., 1929
Regulation under D.A.A. and Glanders Order, 1907	5th Feb., 1908.
Regulations as to Pig Dealers	2nd Feb., 1909
Regulations Underground Sleeping Rooms	15th April, 1924

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1 (A). GENERAL.

Luton, which has an area of 8,234 acres, is situated in a valley between the Chiltern Hills, at 200-400 feet above sea level in the town, rising to 400-600 feet above sea level on the surrounding hills. It is mainly built upon the upper chalk, with loam and clay deposits.

Meteorology.—The Luton Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Surveyor, is situated in Wardown Park, New Bedford Road, from where the following observations were taken:—

Sunshine.—The total number of hours of sunshine during the year was 1,501, the sunniest day being July 31st, 1935, when 14.3 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall during the year amounted to 28.78 inches, the wettest day being November 7th, 1935, when 1.15 inches of rain fell.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 89°F., registered in July, 1935, whilst the minimum temperature was 16°F. in December, 1935, the mean temperature being 49.4°F.

Wind.—The prevailing wind during the year was N.E.

The following table shows the maximum and minimum temperatures, hours of sunshine, rainfall, and number of wet days per month during the twelve months ended December 31st, 1935.

				No of hours sunshine.			Temperatures (in degrees Fahrenheit)			Rainfall in inches.	No. of wet days.
							Max.	Min.	Mean		
January	...	...	39.6	...	53	22	38.5	...	0.72	...	10
February	...	...	48.2	...	57	23	40.0	...	2.85	...	18
March	...	...	120.7	...	66	27	46.5	...	0.84	...	7
April	...	...	120.4	...	62	28	45.0	...	3.18	...	20
May	...	...	187.6	...	73	28	50.5	...	2.19	...	8
June	...	...	204.1	...	82	43	62.5	...	2.52	...	17
July	...	...	264.5	...	89	38	63.5	...	1.26	...	4
August	...	...	191.4	...	84	39	61.5	...	1.65	...	8
September	...	...	141.2	...	71	34	52.5	...	3.51	...	17
October	...	...	105.0	...	62	25	43.5	...	2.50	...	16
November	...	...	53.2	...	61	29	45.5	...	4.24	...	22
December	...	...	25.4	...	50	16	33.0	...	3.32	...	21

1 (B) WATER SUPPLY.

Luton has an abundant supply of excellent water derived from deep wells in the chalk situated in Runley Wood and Crescent Road, which is distributed throughout the Borough by the Luton Water Company.

From information supplied by the Luton Water Company, the total amount of water supplied during December, 1935, was 78,632,000 gallons, of which it is estimated that 34,843,000 gallons were used for industrial purposes, thus leaving 43,789,000 gallons for domestic use. Assuming that the population of the Borough during that period was 89,883, the total number of gallons used per head per day was approximately 28.2, an average of 12.5 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 15.7 gallons per head per day for domestic use.

The water supply from these sources is constant, and is distributed by means of iron conduits. In the older parts of the Borough there are still a number of stand pipes situate in common yards, which supply a varying number of houses, but these are being abolished as quickly as possible in an effort to obtain a separate supply of water to each individual dwelling-house.

As stated in my report of last year, the Water Company have extended their mains in order to supply the following districts:—

Toddington Road.
Locarno Avenue.
Montague Avenue.
Anstee Road.
Bramingham Road.
Gooseberry Hill Estate.
Stanton Road.

In addition, new water mains have been laid in Sundon Road, whilst the water supply to the Stopsley area has been supplemented by a new main extending from Ashcroft Road to Ramridge Road.

In the new portion of the Borough, which was incorporated in April, 1933, there are still a number of houses which obtain their supply from driven tube wells. Each year, however, this number is being reduced, due to the extension of the Water Company's mains, and the connection thereto of the premises involved.

During the year, 83 of such premises were connected to the town mains. The number of premises which are not yet connected to the water mains may be summarised as follows:—

<i>No. of premises.</i>	<i>Present source of Water supply</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
30	Shallow Wells.	Supply apparently satisfactory. Mains supply available in the majority of cases.
7	Ditto.	Arrangements made for premises to be connected to town mains.
3	Filtered rainwater.	Mains supply available—premises used as week-end residences only.
1	Town mains, situated at a distance of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile from the premises concerned.	Water carried from terminus of Water Mains to premises—Shallow well dried up.
1	Deep Well.	Supply apparently satisfactory.

Samples of water are taken periodically from the town mains at various points for chemical and bacteriological examination. The following is a copy of the Analyst's latest report on the mains supply (taken June 25, 1935):—

<i>Chemical Analysis.</i>								<i>Grains per Gallon.</i>
Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.033
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.361
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
Hardness. Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.2
Do. Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.0
Total solid matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.6
The sample was clear and free from smell.								

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of organisms per c.c. growing at 20°C.								
in 3 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Liquefying organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of organisms per c.c. growing at 37°C.								
in 48 hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bacillus Coli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	absent from 100 c.c.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of one or two fragments of mineral and vegetable matter.

Opinion.

This is a hard water of considerable organic purity, and in my opinion quite suitable for all dietetic uses.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON WATER SUPPLIES. BY THE ANALYST.

During the year 19 samples of water were analysed and reported upon as per Table herewith:—

Sample No. ... Supplied from...	121 River Lee	122 Shallow Well	123 Town Main	124 Town Main	125 Town Main	126 Town Main	127 River Lee	128 Town Main	129 Town Main	130 Town Main	131 Town Main	132 Open-air Swim'ng Pool
Analysis in grains per gallon:—												
Saline Ammonia ...	0.0136	0.0011	0.0004	0.0298	0.0004	0.0004	0.0048	0.0006	0.0024	0.0004	0.0010	0.0129
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0595	0.0046	0.0003	0.0012	0.0010	0.0010	0.0482	0.0010	0.0027	0.0010	0.0010	0.0105
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F...	1.204	0.088	0.026	0.101	0.029	0.025	0.575	0.036	0.146	0.033	0.025	0.056
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0.070	0.557	0.466	0.337	0.279	0.349	0.267	0.274	0.332	0.361	0.354	0.300
Nitrites ...	Nil	trace	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	present	Nil	present	Nil	Nil	trace
Chlorine ...	0.9	2.9	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.4	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
Hardness (total) ...	...	36.0	23.5	22.0	23.5	23.0	...	24.0	25.2	22.2	22.0	25.0
Hardness (permanent) ...	...	16.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	...	5.5	7.5	7.0	6.5	7.5
Total Solid Matter ...	23.8	54.6	29.4	28.0	26.6	27.3	25.9	29.4	29.4	26.6	26.6	27.3
Free Chlorine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacteriological Examination:—												
Number of Organisms per C.C. growing at 20° C. in 4 days* ...	...	830	5	720	19	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
*3 days ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	80	60	14	1900
Liquefying Organisms	...	160	4	192	10	20	...	10	5	1	0	40
Number of Organisms per C.C. growing at 37° C. in 48 hours ...	...	580	3	3	(2 c.c.)	1	...	...	4	8	2	240
Bacillus Coli ...	...	present 1 c.c.	present 25 c.c. absent from 10 c.c.	present 5 c.c. absent from 2 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	...	present 100 c.c. absent from 50 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.

Sample No. ... Supplied from...	133 Public Swim'ng Bath. Closed Bath	134 Public Swim'ng Bath. Closed Bath	135 Public Swim'ng Bath. Closed Bath	136 Open-air Swim'ng Pool	137 River Lee	138 Shallow Well	139 Shallow Well
Analysis in grains per gallon :—							
Saline Ammonia ...	0·0012	0·0588	0·0573	0·0091	0·0627	0·0031	0·0010
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0·0102	0·0115	0·0101	0·0059	0·0916	0·0008	0·0014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F...	0·169	0·026	0·049	0·017	1·918	0·020	0·036
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0·342	0·239	0·269	0·280	0·0185	0·204	0·516
Nitrites ...	present	present	present	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine ...	6·7	5·0	5·0	2·3	2·5	1·2	2·3
Hardness (total) ...	28·0	26·0	27·0	23·5	25·0	26·0	33·5
Hardness (permanent) "	17·0	12·0	12·0	10·0	7·0	7·0	12·5
Total Solid Matter ...	39·9	36·4	37·1	30·1	57·4	30·8	58·1
Free Chlorine ...	...	0·8 parts per million	1·0 parts per million	0·5 parts per million	...	...	...
Bacteriological Examination :—							
Number of Organisms per C.C. growing at 20° C. in 4 days* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*3 days... ...	240	absent from 2 c.c.	absent from 2 c.c.	5 per 1 c.c.	over 2000	over 2000	140
Liquefying Organisms	present but uncount- able	...	...	...	uncount- able	uncount- able	10
Number of Organisms per C.C. growing at 37° in 48 hours ...	960	4	7	4	over 2,000	160	15
Bacillus Coli ...	present 50 c.c. absent from 25 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	Present 1 c.c.	present 1 c.c.	present 2 c.c. absent from 1 c.c.

Appended hereto is a resumé regarding each of the samples reported upon in the above table:—

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON WATER SUPPLIES.

Sample No. 121.—As a result of complaints of offensive smells arising in the basement and ground floor of factory premises, a sample was taken on April 4, 1935, from the River Lee, which passes under the premises. The sample had a yellowish brown colour, black deposit, was turbid, and smelt of gas liquor. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of much mineral and vegetable matter and many moving organisms.

Analyst's Opinion.—"The sample is obviously polluted with sewage and drainage from gas works. The analytical results suggest that the water was originally storm water."

The attention of the Borough Surveyor was drawn to the matter with a view to having soil and surface water drains traced to ascertain the source of the discharge into the River Lee,

Sample No. 122.—Sample taken from shallow well, April 5, 1935.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This water is very hard and exhibits evidence of past and present contamination, and in its present condition must, therefore, be regarded as quite unsafe for dietetic use."

Upon investigation, it was found that sewage was gaining access to the well from a defective drain. The drainage system was reconstructed and the well supply disused for dietetic purposes; the water supply is now obtained from the town mains.

Sample No. 123.—Sample taken from town main supply, April 5, 1935; *Bacillus Coli* was found to be present in 25 c.c. and absent from 10 c.c.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a hard water of considerable organic purity, but at the moment it is not in its best condition owing to the presence of coli—although it might be consumed without injury to health, the supply should be watched in case the contamination should increase."

A copy of the Analyst's Certificate was forwarded to the Luton Water Company for further action.

See report on Sample No. 128.

Sample No. 124.—Sample taken from unoccupied premises at the terminus of town main supply. *Bacillus Coli* was found to be present in 5 c.c. and absent from 2 c.c. The sample was clear but had a slight oily deposit and smelt of paraffin.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This water exhibits both chemical and bacteriological evidence of considerable pollution and is quite unsafe for dietetic use."

A copy of the Analyst's Certificate was forwarded to the Luton Water Company for further action. See report on Sample No. 129.

Sample No. 125.—Sample taken April 5, 1935, in a cowshed, from town main supply at dead end of town main.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a hard water of considerable organic purity and in my opinion quite safe for all dietetic use."

Sample No. 126.—Sample taken April 5, 1935, from dead end of town main supply. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a considerable number of mineral and one or two vegetable fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a hard water of considerable organic purity and in my opinion quite safe for all dietetic use."

Sample No. 127.—Sample taken on March 15, 1935, as a result of complaints of offensive smells from stream leading into River Lee. The sample was turbid, with brownish oil floating and partly in suspension, smelt of paraffin and earth, and had a small earthy deposit.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of masses of mineral and vegetable debris and some oil globules.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This sample is considerably contaminated with sewage and contains more than traces of paraffin. It may be storm water polluted with sewage and possibly drainage from a garage."

A copy of the Analyst's Certificate was forwarded to the Borough Surveyor for further action.

Sample No. 128.—Sample taken on June 25, 1935, from town main following upon adverse reports on Sample No. 123.

At the time of sampling there was a poor pressure of water from source of supply.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a hard water of considerable organic purity, which although not in its best condition at the time of sampling, in my opinion is quite suitable for dietetic use."

The matter was again taken up with the Luton Water Company, who reported that although an improved supply had already been made, a further additional main would be laid.

Sample No. 129.—Sample taken on June 25, 1935, at a dead end of the town main, following upon adverse report on Sample No. 124. The sample was faintly opalescent, but free from smell.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a hard water which offers evidence of undoubted pollution and I cannot recommend its use for dietetic purposes."

A copy of the Analyst's Certificate was forwarded to the Luton Water Company for attention.

Sample No. 130.—Sample taken on June 25, 1935, from cold water supply to local Isolation Hospital.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a hard water of considerable organic purity and in my opinion quite suitable for all dietetic uses."

Sample No. 131.—Sample taken on June 25, 1935, from hot water supply which had been treated with a patent water softener placed in the service tank. A sample of the water softener was also submitted.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a hard water stated to have been treated with a softening agent, but in the sample examined there is practically no evidence that the hardness has been reduced. Organically the water is of satisfactory purity and quite suitable for all dietetic uses."

Sample No. 132.—Sample taken on June 25, 1935, from the Open Air Swimming Pool at approximately 18 inches below the surface, where the water is 5'0" deep.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This water, I understand, is taken from an open air swimming pool. At the present time it appears to be in fair condition for such a water, but there is evidence that it should be carefully watched."

Copies of the Analyst's Certificate were forwarded to the persons concerned for further action.

See report on Sample No. 136.

Sample No. 133.—Sample taken on June 25, 1935, from the Public Swimming Baths (closed bath), procured 6 inches below the surface, where the water is 6'6" deep. The sample was clear but had an indefinite smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a considerable quantity of mineral and vegetable matter and many moving organisms.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This sample is taken from the Closed Bath at the Public Swimming Baths and is obviously not in the best condition at the present time. Although without additional information and examination of

further samples from the same source, I do not feel able to certify it as quite unsuitable. I must point out that it compares unfavourably with other swimming bath waters I have examined, and certainly attention should be given to it."

Copies of the Analyst's Certificate were forwarded to the persons concerned for further action.

See report on Sample No. 134.

Sample No. 134. Sample taken on August 13, 1935, from the Public Swimming Baths (closed bath), procured 6 inches below surface, from water 6'6" deep. The sample was clear and had no smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a small quantity of mineral matter and a little organic debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This is a swimming bath water which is quite satisfactory from the bacteriological point of view, but contains rather more free Chlorine than is recommended and has a larger ammoniacal content than many other waters from similar baths."

Copies of the Analyst's Certificate were forwarded to the persons concerned for the appropriate action to be taken.

Sample No. 135.—Sample taken on August 13, 1935, from Public Swimming Bath (closed bath), from water 3'6" deep, procured from 6 inches below the surface.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This swimming bath water is quite satisfactory from the bacteriological standpoint, but like Sample No. 134 contains more free Chlorine than is recommended and has a higher ammoniacal content than many waters from similar baths."

Copies of the Analyst's Certificate were forwarded to the persons concerned for the appropriate action to be taken.

Sample No. 136.—Sample taken on August 13, 1935, from Open Air Swimming Pool, from water 2'6" deep. The sample was clear and free from smell.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This swimming bath water appears to be in fairly good condition both chemically and bacteriologically."

Sample No. 137.—Sample taken on August 13, 1935, from River Lee at Leagrave Marsh. The sample was obtained approximately 2 yards from edge of water at a depth of approximately 9 inches. This portion of the river is frequently used by children for bathing and paddling, and farm drainage enters the river a little higher up. The sample was turbid with a heavy brown deposit and had an earthy smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of heavy vegetable and mineral deposits with many moving organisms.

Analyst's Opinion.—"This water is heavily polluted both chemically and bacteriologically and is not suitable for discharge into a river. This opinion is expressed without full information with regard to the volume of water and might be modified on analysis of a further sample and fuller details of the whole position."

A copy of the Analyst's report was forwarded to the Borough Surveyor, who, I understand, is arranging with the County Authorities for the sewers to be extended, in order that the drainage from the farm premises may be connected thereto.

Sample No. 138.—Sample taken on August 13, 1935, from shallow well. The sample was turbid with a white deposit but there was no smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of masses of vegetable debris and a heavy mineral deposit.

Analyst's Opinion.—“ Although this water appears to be fairly satisfactory from a chemical point of view, the bacteriological results indicate that it is very heavily polluted.”

The premises which obtain their water supply from this source are being dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930. The well will, therefore, become disused in the near future.

Sample No. 139.—Sample taken September 24, 1935, from shallow well and was turbid but free from smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of masses of mineral and some vegetable fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—“ This is a hard water of fair organic purity, but there is evidence of some previous contamination. The water is not now in its best condition, as the bacteriological examination indicated that it is polluted from some undesirable source and therefore is not suitable for dietetic use in its present condition.”

A notice was duly served on the owner of the premises to provide a sufficient and suitable water supply, which was subsequently complied with. The well is now disused.

1(C). DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage of the old part of the Borough is semi-separate in character, the whole of the soil water sewage being dealt with by filtration, and the effluent returned to the River Lee at a point where the river leaves the Borough.

Owing to the rapid growth and increased population of the Borough, the existing sewage works has been found to require considerable amplification. Plans have been made for a new sewage purification works to be situated at New Mill End, which will be capable of dealing with the sewage flow for a population of 120,000. Allowances have been made in the design for the future extension of the plant to enable it to deal with the full capacity of the main sewer to be used. The ultimate capacity of the main sewer will be sufficient for six times the dry weather flow for a population of 150,000.

The purification of sewage will be carried out by means of Sedimentation Tanks, Aeration Tanks, Separating Tanks, Bacteria Beds, and Humus Tanks. Sludge will be collected from the various processes and passed to sludge digestion tanks, the gas evolved being collected and used for power purposes. The final effluent from the Humus Tanks will be discharged into the River Lee. It is anticipated that work will be commenced on the new Sewage Purification Works during the coming year.

During the year a new foul sewer was constructed in the Dunstable Road West area at a cost of £11,000, serving approximately 600 acres. In addition, a new surface water sewer was provided in the New Bedford Road district at a cost of £1,000, serving approximately 400 acres.

Work has also been commenced on a new sewage scheme in the Stopsley area at a cost of £30,000, serving approximately 1,200 acres.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Lee, which rises in the Borough, is only a tiny stream as it passes through the town. Many large work premises are situated on its banks, and complaints of offensive emanations are not uncommon. These happenings have at once been investigated and the trouble quickly abated. No really serious pollution has been discovered. The Lee, after passing through the town, receives the effluent from the Corporation Sewage Works, and, as the river afterwards helps to supply the City of London with drinking water, every precaution is taken to ensure as pure an effluent as possible. Samples are taken regularly and are, on the whole, satisfactory. The town has one representative on the Lee Conservancy Board.

3(A). CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(1) The whole of the closet accommodation in the old part of the Borough is on the water carriage system, there being not more than 50 premises which drain into cess-pools.

(2) In the extended portions of the Borough, the closet accommodation is of a mixed character, comprising earth closets, pail closets, and water closets, a number of the latter being drained into cess-pools. Owing to the construction of new sewers in these districts, the number of cess-pools, earth closets, and pail closets has been greatly reduced.

(3) Where possible, all cess-pools are emptied by mechanical plant, but where such emptying is impossible, a hand winch and buckets are employed. All pail closets are emptied once a week between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and dumb wells or cess-pools as occasion requires. The contents of most cess-pools are discharged into the Council's sewers, the remainder being broadcast on crops and grass land.

3(B). PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(1) All dry house refuse is disposed of by incineration and uncontrolled Tipping.

All house refuse is collected weekly by horse-drawn or motor vehicles. The following table shows the weight of refuse collected during the year, from figures supplied by the Borough Engineer:—

	Motor Freighters	H.-D.
	Tns. cwts.	Tns. cwts.
Weight destroyed at Refuse Destructor	12344 10	5928 0
Weight taken to Tip	6752 3	97 16
	19096 13	6025 16
Total	25,122 tons 9 cwts.	

(2) The substitution of galvanised iron dust bins for ashpits is being carried out under a Local Act, the change taking place only where ashpits are found defective. The number of conversions affected during the year was 7.

4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following Tables give in detail the work done under this heading for the year 1935, the various items being shown:—

4(A). NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	482
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	2006
„ „ „ no nuisances were found	282
„ „ „ fish curing is conducted	7
„ „ „ offensive trades are conducted	63
„ Cellar Dwellings	1
„ Cooked Food Premises	45
„ Common Lodging Houses	9
„ Schools	63
„ Slaughterhouses	1941
„ Dairies, Milkshops, and Ice Cream Shops	870
„ Cowsheds	93
„ Bakehouses	146
„ Markets and Shops	143
„ Cattle Markets	71
„ Van Dwellings	87
„ Public and Private Urinals, etc.	138
„ Dancing Halls	23
„ Billiard Halls	6
„ Cafes and Dining Rooms	25
Inspection under the Merchandise Marks Act	883
„ „ Poisons and Pharmacy Acts	3
„ of Premises where outwork is carried on	746
Employers seen personally re failure to send in list of Outworkers	26
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	8905
Inspections of Premises (under Housing Acts)	217
Inspection of Premises (under Housing Act, 1935, in connection with Overcrowding Survey—Forms “ B ”)	83
Owners seen personally	1667
Visits re stripping and Cleansing Notices I.D.P.A., 1890	417
Sections of New Drains tested	223
„ „ and found satisfactory	186
Sections of Old Drains tested	255
„ „ and found satisfactory	117
Smoke observations taken	156
Number of visits under Food and Drugs Act	382
Water samples taken for analysis	20
Number of visits to Marine Stores	6
„ „ Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	12
Inspections under Rent Restrictions Acts	0
Number of visits under Rag Flock Act	0
Summary of Visits:—	
Visits to Factories	405
„ Workshops	1031
„ Workplaces	3218
„ Dwelling-houses	11898
Miscellaneous Visits	4128

4(B). REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

Premises having no nuisance	282
Nuisances from defective Drains. Soil Water	229
„ defective Drains. Surface water	9
„ Drains requiring reconstructing. Soil Water	121
„ Drains requiring reconstructing. Surface water	2
„ Drains requiring connecting to sewer	0
„ Want of Drains. Soil Water	2
„ Want of Drains. Surface Water	1
„ Drains not efficiently trapped	1
„ Choked intercepting Traps	2
„ Defective Soil Pipes	3
„ Defective Ventilation Shafts and Mica Valves	104
„ Absence of Ventilation Shafts and Mica Valves	0
„ Defective Manholes or Covers	38
„ Rainwater pipes requiring disconnecting	32
New W.C.'s erected	4
Insufficient w.c. accommodation, including defective pans and traps	81
Defective w.c. cisterns or flush pipes	53
„ waste pipes (baths, lavatory, or sinks)	31
„ waste pipes requiring trapping (baths, lavatory, or sinks)	3
Houses having no sinks	3
„ having defective sinks	72
„ having defective pointing around sinks	21
Nuisance from Defective Eavesgutters or Rainwater Pipes	87
„ Cesspools	35
„ Street Gullies	20
„ House Gullies	6
„ Stagnant Water	8
„ Offensive Accumulations	51
„ Animals, Poultry, etc.	11
„ Infestation by Rats	27
„ Verminous Rooms	171
„ Cellar Dwellings	1
„ Overcrowding	10
„ Insufficient or Defective Water Supply	4
„ Ashpits	7
„ Dustbins	497
„ Absence of Dustbins	51
„ Yard Paving	60
„ Wells or Water Supply	9
„ Rooms requiring Cleansing	521
„ W.c.s requiring Cleansing	30
„ Smoky House Chimneys	19
„ Defective Fireplaces or Stoves	77
„ Coppers	51
„ Ventilation	153
„ Windows or Doors	193
„ Roofs	156
„ Pointing or Damp Walls	143
„ Floors	88
„ Plastering	181
„ Stairs	21
„ Gas Services or Fittings	2

Absence of efficient Damp-proof Course	17
Absence of Name and Address of Owner from Rent Book	36
Installation of Baths and Wash Basins	3
Dangerous Dwelling-houses	2
Insufficient sub-floor Ventilation	5
Defective Cellar Gratings	2
Dangerous Structures	3
Cesspools requiring abolition	4
Offensive smells arising from heated lampshade	1
Occupation of house in contravention of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930	2
Contravention of Section 23, Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Illegal occupation of premises as a dwelling-house)	2
Matters unscheduled	0

4(C). STATUTORY NOTICES.

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OR ABOLITION OF NUISANCES.

	<i>Served.</i>	<i>Complied with.</i>
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36	3	3
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 91	121	94
Luton Corporation Act, 1911, Section 36	47	43
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, Section 5	23	23
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Section 37	1	1
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Section 39	3	3
Public Health Act, 1925, Section 20	6	6
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Article 15	0	0
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Article 26	5	3
	<hr/> 209	<hr/> 176

4(D). NUISANCE FROM GRIT AND DUST.

As stated in my Annual Report of last year, a serious nuisance was experienced from the emission of dust and grit from a local Engineering Works, arising from an enamelling process.

Great difficulty was found in abating this nuisance owing to the density of the substance and the fineness of its texture, but after a number of experiments with various appliances a suitable type of filter and media was installed which has successfully obviated the nuisance.

4(E). SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &C.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR NO. 120.

Visits to Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	12
Number of Premises where defects were found	5

4(F). INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

When cases are removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, the dwellings and all articles exposed to infection are disinfected as quickly as possible after the patient's removal. In cases of home isolation, disinfection is carried out immediately upon receipt of a post card from the Medical Practitioner in attendance, stating that the patient has recovered and that the room, etc., is ready for disinfection.

Post Cards for the above purpose, also a pamphlet of plain directions for preventing the spread of infectious diseases, are supplied, and intimation conveyed that a supply of disinfecting fluid can be obtained from the Public Health Department.

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases occurred	376
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	284
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious, or other diseases, etc.	591
Premises involved	449
Rooms stripped and cleansed after infectious disease	27
Premises involved	23
Rooms where walls and ceilings were rubbed down after infectious disease	423
Premises involved	333
Rooms cleansed, etc., by arrangement	80
Premises involved	28
Premises visited searching for fever	412
Articles disinfected by Steam Disinfector at request of owner	44
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owner	181
Number of visits paid to ascertain if cleansing notices had been complied with	417
Total visits to infected premises	1654

LIBRARY BOOKS.

When investigating cases of infectious disease, inquiries are made to ascertain if any Library Books are on the premises, and, if so, they are withdrawn and disinfected before being returned to the Public or other Libraries.

During the year, 320 books were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before being returned and none were destroyed.

4(G). DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, 111 complaints of verminous premises were received.

In each case, disinfestation was carried out by the Corporation Disinfecting Officer using an effective Insecticide, or by the occupants themselves using insecticides supplied free of charge by the Department.

In serious cases of infestation, notices are served upon the owners of the premises to remove all paper hangings, skirtings, architraves, mouldings, etc., prior to the disinfestation being carried out by the Local Authority.

The following Table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during the year.

	<i>No. of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Rooms.</i>
Disinfestation carried out by Corporation Disinfecting Officer	85	205
Disinfestation carried out by Occupants	26	75
Disinfestation carried out with Hydrogen Cyanide	0	0
	<hr/> 111	<hr/> 280

DISINFECTANTS.

During the year 160 gallons of carbolic acid were mixed with 80 tons of flue dust from the Refuse Destructor and used for depositing in refuse receptacles after being emptied. 93 gallons of disinfecting fluid were also supplied free to the Public after infectious disease, etc.

5. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

5(A). INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Persons prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	405	50	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)... ..	1031	45	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	3218	165	0
Total	<hr/> 4654	<hr/> 260	<hr/> 0

5(B). DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:		
Want of cleanliness	119	117
Want of ventilation	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0
Want of drainage to floors	2	1
Other nuisances	138	137
Sanitary accommodation—		
Insufficient	8	7
Unsuitable or defective	15	15
Not separate for sexes	27	13
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS:		
Illegal occupation	—	—
Other offences	5	5
Total:	<hr/> 314	<hr/> 295

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

	<i>Factories.</i>	<i>Wkshops.</i>	<i>Wkplaces.</i>
Premises involved	177	44	326
Unregistered	1	0	2
Without Abstract or Blue Book	4	4	0
Requiring Limewashing or cleansing	19	29	71
„ Drains or drains altering	15	5	25
„ Lighting or alteration	0	0	1
„ Ventilating	0	0	0
„ Water supply	0	0	1
Sanitary accommodation Insufficient	4	0	37
„ „ Unsuitable or defective	9	1	32
„ „ Not separate for sexes	0	1	0
Improper accommodation for storing refuse	1	0	17
Offensive accumulations	4	1	35
Burning trade refuse	2	0	2
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses	0	0	0
Dirty or improper milk churns or receptacles	0	0	5
Failure to return lists of outworkers	0	0	194
Outwork in unwholesome premises	0	0	0
Outwork in infected premises	1	0	2
New w.c.s erected	1	0	2
Smoky chimneys	61	0	0
General dilapidation	0	0	1
Contravention Merchandise Marks Acts	0	0	33
Unregistered Milk Vendors or Premises	0	0	62
Contravention Public Health, Meat Regulations, 1924	0	3	6
Defective paving of yard, etc.	0	0	2
Contravention Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	0	0	4
Defective hot water cistern	0	0	1
Defective paving of public footpath	0	0	3
Contravention of Rag Flock Act	0	0	2
Defective cover to cellar area	0	0	1
Defective floors	0	0	4
Absence of hot water supply to dairy	0	0	1
Contravention of Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	0	0	2
Infestation by Rats	4	0	4
Insufficient surface water drainage	1	0	1
Insufficient ventilation of sewers	0	0	2
River pollution, causing offensive smells	0	0	3
Improper accommodation for the storage of ice cream powder, etc.	1	0	0
Ice Cream manufactured on unsuitable premises	0	0	1
Defective roofs and structures	0	0	1
Installation of lavatory basins and sinks	0	0	1
Nuisances from keeping pigs	0	0	1
Contravention of Section 72 of Public Health Act, 1925 (Foodstuffs stored in w.c. apart- ments)	0	0	1
No nuisance	63	0	5
Total number of Defects	191	44	568
	803		

h Premises involved in the previous Table comprise:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	47
Ball Bearing Manufacturers	...				3
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	2
Building Sites	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	4
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...			6
Car Manufacturers	...	...	...		3
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	3
Chemical Works	...	...	...		72
Coal Yards	...	...	...	...	3
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	5
Cooked Food Premises	...	...			10
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	23
Dairies	...	...	...	...	46
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	1
Dye Works	...	...	...	...	3
Engineering Works	...	...	...		1
Electricity Works	...	...	...		1
Foundry	...	...	...	...	1
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...		6
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...				22
Garages	...	...	...	...	7
General Stores	...	...	...	...	12
Glaziers	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	4
Hat Block Manufacturers	...				1
Hat Manufacturers	...	...	...		21
Hotels, Public Houses, etc.	...				40
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...		4
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	3
Laundries	...	...	...	...	40
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	59
Mineral Water Manufacturers					1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	38
Offensive Trades	...	...	...		2
Offices and Clubs	...	...	...		2
River Lee	...	...	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	...	...	13
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...		15
Stables	...	...	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	...	...	4
Theatres and Cinemas	...	...			5
Timber Yard	...	...	...	...	1
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	2

5(C) REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register at end of year, Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Section 131.

During the year 5 new Workshops have been reported to the Department, there being at present on the Register 171 Workshops, of which the following is a classified list:—

Bakers and Confectioners	...	53
Basket Maker	... ..	1
Blacksmiths	... ..	4
Blockmaker	... ..	1
Boot Repairers	... ..	13
Builders	... ..	6
Builders' Merchant	... ..	1
Cabinet Makers	... ..	2
Cardboard Box Makers	... ..	3
Carpenters and Joiners	... ..	5
Cement Block Maker	... ..	1
Cleaners and Pressers	... ..	2
Coach Maker	... ..	1
Cycle Repairer	... ..	1
Dining Room	... ..	1
Dressmakers	... ..	4
Engineers	... ..	14
Engraver	... ..	1
Farrier	... ..	1
Garages	... ..	2
Glaziers	... ..	2
Hat Manufacturers	... ..	3
Hat Shape Maker	... ..	1
Haulage Contractor	... ..	1
Hood Proofer	... ..	2
Hurdle Maker	... ..	1
Laundry	... ..	1
Locksmith	... ..	1
Milliners	... ..	5
Motor Coach Builder	... ..	1
Paint Mixer	... ..	1
Picture Maker	... ..	1
Rope Maker	... ..	1
Scale Maker and Repairers	... ..	3
Sheet Metal Worker	... ..	1
Sweet Manufacturers	... ..	3
Tailors	... ..	16
Upholsterers	6
Waterproof Garment Maker	1
Wheelwrights	2
Wire Worker	1

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5(D) MATTERS REFERRED TO H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Factory Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—

Notified by H.M. Inspector	... ..	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	... ..	5
Number of Defects remedied as a result of such action	... ..	6

6. OUTWORKERS RETURNS.

OUTWORKERS LISTS SECTION 107.												Outwork in un-wholesome premises Sec. 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Secs. 109 & 110.			Lists forwarded to other Authorities.			Lists received from other Authorities.			
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers and other Authorities.			Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.			Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made Sec. 110.	Prosecutions Secs. 109, 110.	Local Authorities to whom lists of outworkers have been forwarded.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.	Authorities from whom lists have been received.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.		
	Sending once in the year.	Sending twice in the year.	Outworkers.	Failing to keep and permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.																			
						Lists	Workmen	Lists	Contractors	Workmen														
	Making, &c. (1) Wearing Apparel	21	1	62	165	2	1140	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Luton Rural ... Ampthill Rural ... Dunstable ... Hemel Hempst'd ... St. Albans Rural ... Hitchin Rural... Har'den U.D.C. Biggleswade U.D.C. Ampthill ... Watford ... Leighton Buz'rd	39 2 19 8 6 2 3 5 21 2 1	91 16 49 18 12 2 7 9 39 2 1	2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	Croydon ... Westminster ...	1 1	1 1	0 0	
		21	1	62	165	2	1140	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	108	246	5	2	2	0		
												Where cases have arisen work has been withheld by verbal arrangement. No separate Records kept.												

The homes of all outworkers are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who deal with any nuisance or other irregularity.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

1. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,800
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	11,522
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	217
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,930
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	167
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,529
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,461
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	204
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	173
(b) By Local authority in default of owners	0
C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	†22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	*16
D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
† 7 houses were closed but not demolished on an undertaking not to again let for human habitation.	
* 8 houses were demolished in anticipation of formal action being taken.	

2. HOUSING ACTS 1925—1935.

During the year, further progress has been made with the Slum Clearance Programme in connection with the treatment of Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

2(A). CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following Clearance Areas were inspected and reported upon to the Health Committee on the dates specified, when Clearance Orders were made in each case:—

<i>Area No.</i>	<i>Description of Area.</i>	<i>Date of Official Representation.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>No. of Families.</i>	<i>No. of persons to be displaced.</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation of Clearance Order.</i>
4	New Town Street, Chase Street, and Langley Place	7-3-35	63	65	231	19-9-35
5	Chase Street	7-3-35	7	7	32	19-9-35
6	Park Place	20-9-35	16	13	45	—
7	Wood Street Cottages	20-9-35	4	2	5	—
8	Chequer Street	22-11-35	6	6	16	—
10	High Street	22-11-35	8	9	21	—
11	Piggott's Lane and School Lane	22-11-35	5	5	13	—
Total			109	107	363	

In addition, inspections have also been made of a number of the houses included in the following proposed Clearance Areas:—

<i>Area No.</i>	<i>Description of Area.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>Approx. No. of Families.</i>	<i>Approx. No. of Persons to be displaced.</i>
9	Albert Terrace and New Town Street ...	8	8	33
12	Castle Street and South Road	23	23	76
13	Back Street	27	26	93
		58	57	202

2(B). INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year, the following 21 Individual Unfit Houses were dealt with under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

<i>Situation of Dwelling-house.</i>	<i>Date reported to Health Committee.</i>	<i>Number of Persons to be displaced.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hart Hill Cottage, Hart Hill Lane ...	22-2-35	5	Owner signed undertaking not to re-let for human habitation.
117 Castle Street	24-5-35	5	Do.
63 Back Albert Road	24-5-35	1	Do.
Sunnyside Cottage, Crawley Green Road	21-6-35	4	Do.
6 Ashcroft Road	19-7-35	3	Do.
8 Do.	19-7-35	2	Do.
10 Do.	19-7-35	2	Do.
12 Do.	19-7-35	3	Do.
63 Park Street	20-9-35	3	Do.
70 Do.	20-9-35	4	Do.
74 Do.	20-9-35	5	Do.
78 Do.	20-9-35	4	Do.

<i>Situation of Dwelling-house.</i>	<i>Date reported to Health Committee.</i>	<i>Number of Persons to be displaced.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
No. 1 Cottage, Nunnery Lane ...	11-10-35	2	Demol'n. Order made.
No. 2 Do.	11-10-35	4	Demol'n. Order made.
Flint Cottage, Moat Lane (Hyde) ...	11-10-35	7	Demol'n. Order made.
Flint Cottage, Moat Lane (Gregory)	11-10-35	3	Demol'n. Order made.
76 High Street	22-11-35	3	Owner signed undertaking not to re-let for human habitation.
78 Do.	22-11-35	0	Owner signed undertaking not to re-let for human habitation.
80 Do.	22-11-35	2	Owner's undertaking to reinstate premises accepted.
57 Cumberland Avenue	22-11-35	4	Demol'n. Order made.
112 New Town Street	22-11-35	0	Premises excluded from Clearance Area
		66	No. 4—Owner signed undertaking not to re-let for human habitation.

2(C). DWELLING HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Particulars of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of action taken under Housing Act, 1930:—

<i>Description of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>Reason for Demolition.</i>	<i>Date of Demolition.</i>
2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Ebenezer Street ...	5	Included in Clearance Area No. 1	9-9-35
12, 14, 16 and 18 Ebenezer Street ...	4	Do.	24-10-35
20 and 22 Ebenezer Street	2	Do.	30-9-35
68 and 70 Chapel Street	2	Do.	5-11-35
72, 74 and 76 Do.	3	Do.	9-9-35
2, 4, 6/8 Jones Yard	3	Do.	24-10-35
18 New Town Street, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 } Taylor's Yard, 15a Manor Path... }	7	Included in Clearance Area No. 2	26-9-35
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Briden's Passage	6	Included in Clearance Area No. 3	30-11-35
229 Dunstable Road West	1	Individual Unfit house	3-4-35
10 Langley Road	1	Do.	10-1-35
12 Do.	1	Do.	31-1-35
14 Do.	1	Do.	10-1-35
30 St. Thomas's Road	1	Do.	4-11-35
32 Do.	1	Do.	4-11-35
34 Do.	1	Do.	4-11-35
36 Do.	1	Do.	4-11-35
157, 159, 161, 163 and 165 Castle Street	5	Premises demolished in anticipation of formal action	18-12-35
1, 2 and 4 Bute Cottages, Castle Street	3	Do.	18-12 35

2(D). DWELLING HOUSES TO BE REPAIRED.

Informal notices have also been served in respect of the undermentioned premises with a view to Statutory Action being taken under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

<i>Situation of Premises.</i>	<i>Number of Houses.</i>	<i>Date Notice Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1, 3 & 5 Chase Street	3	6.12.1935	Work in progress.
23, 25 & 27 Chase Street ...	3	6.12.1935	Do.
126 & 128 New Town Street ...	2	6.12.1935	Do.
6 May Street	1	6.12.1935	Do.
"Sugar Loaf," New Town St.	1	6.12.1935	Do.
15 & 17 Farley Hill	2	12.7.1935	Work completed.
Cottages, The Green, Stopsley	3	24.7.1935	Work in progress.
64, 66, 72, 76 & 80 Park Street	5	6.12.1935	Do.
3 & 5/7 Cumberland Street ...	2	6.12.1935	Premises to be demolished by Owner.
9 & 11 Cumberland Street ...	2	6.12.1935	Work in progress.
36, 38, 40, 46, 48, 50 & 52 Stuart Street	7	10.12.1935	Do.
39, 41, 43 & 45 Buxton Road	4	10.12.1935	Repairs not yet commenced.
14 & 16 Adelaide Street	2	10.12.1935	Do.
11, 13, 15, 17, 19 & 21 Dunstable Place	6	10.12.1935	Work in progress.

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2(E). HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

Defects found in 217 houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1930:—

Absence of Owner's Name from	
Rent Book	1
Defective Walls or Pointing ...	208
Defective Roof	189
Defective Water Supply	141
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	114
Defective Pan, Cistern, or Seat	101
Defective Spouts	185
Defective Vent Shafts	4
Defective Sink, Bath, or Lavatory Wastes	24
No Sink (or Defective)	139
Defective Ventilation	100
Defective Window Frames	181
Damp Houses	204
Defective Plaster on Walls or Ceilings	207
Dirty Walls or Ceilings	140
Defective Yard Paving	173
Defective Floors	92
No satisfactory Accommodation for Food Storage	197

Defective Ashes Place or Bin ...	28
No Accommodation for Ashes	21
Defective Drains	146
Defective Mica Valve Fresh Air Inlets	0
Defective or insufficient sub- floor Ventilation	0
Overcrowding	0
Unscheduled Defects	2613
	<hr/> 5208

2(F). REHOUSING ACCOMMODATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

The following Table shows the number of new houses erected during the year for the re-housing of displaced persons (Housing Act 1930):—

Site.	Number of Houses.				Total.	Premises from which persons were displaced.
	1	2	3	4		
	bedrooms.					
Brooms Road	0	16	8	0	24	Clearance Area No. 1—Ebenezer Street and Jones' Yard. Clearance Area No. 2—Taylor's Yard. Clearance Area No. 3—Briden's Passage. Individual Unfit Houses—20 Langley Road; 30 St. Thomas' Road; 87 Albert Road; Sunnyside Cottage, Crawley Green Road.

Total number of persons rehoused—93.

Arrangements are at present being made for the erection of the following houses to accommodate persons from the Clearance Areas mentioned:—

Site.	Number of Houses.				Total.	Clearance area from which persons are to be displaced.
	1 bedrooms.	2	3	4		
Bristol Rd. & Solway Rd.	0	33	17	0	50	Clearance Area No. 4—New Town St., Chase St. & Langley Place Clearance Area No. 5—Chase Street. Clearance Area No. 6—Park Place.
Solway Road	12	26	6	12	56	Clearance Area No. 7—Wood Street Cottages. Clearance Area No. 9—New Town St. & Albert Terrace.
Stopsley ...	4	4	4	4	16	Clearance Area No. 10—High Street, Leagrave.
Hart Hill ...	0	12	8	2	22	Clearance Area No. 11—Piggott's Lane and School Lane. Clearance Area No. 12—Castle Street. Clearance Area No. 13—Back Street.

16 75 35 18 144

It is hoped that the first of the new houses on the Bristol Road and Solway Road Housing Site will be ready for occupation in February, 1936.

3. OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

In accordance with Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, which states that:—

“ It shall be the duty of every Local Authority before such dates as may be fixed by the Minister as respects their district, to cause an inspection thereof to be made with a view to ascertaining what dwelling-houses therein are overcrowded, and to prepare and submit to the Minister a report showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses required in order to abate overcrowding in their district, and, unless they are satisfied that the required number of new houses will be otherwise provided, to prepare and submit to the Minister proposals for the provision thereof,”

the Overcrowding Survey, for the Borough of Luton, was commenced on the 13th of December, 1935. For this purpose the following additional temporary staff were appointed by the Council:—

6 Housing Enumerators;
2 Clerks.

In Circular 1507, issued by the Ministry of Health on the 19th November, 1935, it is required that the Survey shall be carried out without further delay, and that the work shall be carried out in accordance with the following Time Table:—

- (1) Date of completion of inspection of working class houses in the district to ascertain the overcrowded houses—1st April, 1936.
- (2) Date on which report showing result of the above inspection and the number of new houses required to abate overcrowding, must be submitted—1st June, 1936.
- (3) Date on which proposals must be submitted to the Minister for provision of new houses required—1st August, 1936.

The system of delivery and collection of forms, and the compilation of clerical records is proving to be satisfactory. The chief difficulty in regard to the collection of forms is the number of revisits necessary before access can be gained to the premises and in numerous instances stamped addressed envelopes have been left for completed forms to be returned by post. This is mainly due to the large number of housewives who are out at business during the day—a condition which varies in accordance with the state of the seasonal trades.

The following table shows the position of the Overcrowding Survey on December 31st, 1935:—

Total number of premises to be visited—approx. 26,000.

Number of Forms A delivered	4,336	16.7%
Number of Forms A collected	3,671	14.1%
Number of premises to be revisited	594	16.2% of
Number of premises measured up and Forms B completed	77	Forms collected. 2.09% Do.
Number of premises found to be definitely overcrowded	24	} 77 .65% Do. .54% Do. .93% Do.
Number of premises for review	19	
Number of premises uncrowded	34	

It is expected that the Survey will be completed during March, 1936,

There is no doubt that when the Survey has been completed, important information and statistics will be obtained in addition to the actual amount of overcrowding in the Borough.

It is intended that for every existing premises there shall be a record made of the type of building and the accommodation contained therein, whether they are used for human habitation or not at the time of inspection.

On completion of the Survey, the following information will be available:—

- (1) Number of premises in the Borough.
- (2) Number of premises in course of erection.
- (3) Number of premises used for human habitation and accommodation provided therein.
- (4) Number of premises occupied by more than one family.
- (5) Number of premises unoccupied.
- (6) Number of premises used for other purposes.
- (7) Number of streets in the Borough.
- (8) Number of houses per street, and their accommodation for sleeping purposes.
- (9) Number of separate families in the Borough.
- (10) Population of the Borough during the period of inspection.
- (11) Total number of persons for whom accommodation is available.
- (12) Number of premises definitely overcrowded.
- (13) Number of premises for review with approximate dates of their becoming overcrowded subject to tenancy remaining unchanged.
- (14) Number of houses uncrowded at the time of inspection.

The standard of housing accommodation which is to be used in connection with the Overcrowding Survey, is set out in the First Schedule to the Housing Act, 1935, which reads as follows:—

“Section 2 and Tables 1 and 2 of the First Schedule to the Housing Act, 1935, define overcrowding as follows:—

Section 2 (1) “A dwelling-house shall be deemed for the purpose of this Act to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house either:—

(a) is such that any two of those persons, being persons 10 years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; or

(b) is, in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule of the Act.

(2) In determining for the purpose of this Section the number of persons sleeping in a house, no account shall be taken of a child under one year old, and the child who has attained 1 year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one half of a unit.”

TABLE I.—FIRST SCHEDULE.

Where a house consists of—	Permitted number of persons.
(a) One room	2
(b) Two rooms	3
(c) Three rooms	5
(d) Four rooms	7½
(e) Five rooms or more	10

with an additional two in respect of each room in excess of five."

TABLE II.—FIRST SCHEDULE.

Where the floor area of the room is:—	Permitted number of persons.
(a) 110 sq. ft. or more	2
(b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft.	1½
(c) 70 sq. ft. or more but less than 90 sq. ft.	1
(d) 50 sq. ft. or more but less than 70 sq. ft.	½
(e) Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil."

Up to the present time, the amount of overcrowding in the Borough cannot be described as being extensive, but it is impossible at this stage to forecast the number of houses which will be required to rehouse persons displaced from overcrowded houses.

SURVEY OF IMMIGRANTS.

With a view to obtaining important information and statistics on the health of persons who have come to reside in the Borough of Luton during the period 1930—1935, a survey of immigrants occupying separate premises is being carried out concurrently with the Overcrowding Survey.

The Occupier of each dwelling-house is questioned by the Enumerator as to the length of his residence in the Borough, and, if under five years, the following information is recorded:—

1. Name of occupier.
2. Address.
3. When did family come to live in Luton.
4. Where did family previously reside.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1 (A). MILK SUPPLY: MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS &C.

	On Register	On Register Dec. 31st,
Registered:—	1934	1935
Cowkeepers	23	19
Wholesalers	19	18
Registered Purveyors for Sale of:—		
Certified Milk	4	7
Grade "A" T.T. Milk	4	7 + 1 wholesaler.
Grade "A" Milk	2	1
Pasteurised Milk	1	1
Ungraded Loose Milk	121	127
Prepacked Milk only	199	259

Applications for Registration.
Made during 1935 Granted during 1935

Certified Milk	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Grade "A" T.T. Milk (retailer)	...					8	8
Do. (producer)	...					1	1
Grade "A" Milk	...	...	...	...		1	1
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...		1	1
Ungraded Loose Milk	...	...	...			24	24
Prepacked Milk only	...	...	...			60	60
Total						102	102

Number of Milk Vendors resident in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	1934	1935
						311	365

Registered Purveyors of—	...	Artificial Cream.	Fresh Cream.
		3	6

1 (B). BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES
CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Sample No.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hrs. at 37 deg. C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C.			Acid Fast Org-anisms	Dirt	Pus Cells	Fat	Solids Not Fat	Standard attained.	
		$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$						+	—
		CERTIFIED MILK.								Certified	
3118/32	53,000	+			Nil	Nil	—	4.1	8.97		—
3119/33	26,800	—			Nil	Nil	—	3.1	8.77	+	
3122/36	4,600	—			Nil	Nil	—	3.7	9.02	+	
3142/47	900	—			Nil	Nil	—	6.3	9.32	+	
3169/53	650	—			Nil	Nil	—	4.1	8.84	+	
3294/81	3,250	—			Nil	Nil	—	5.6	9.38	+	
3296/83	4,500	—			Nil	Nil	—	4.3	9.02	+	
3299/86	900	—			Nil	Nil	—	4.0	9.27	+	
	GRADE "A"	TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK								Grade "A" T.T.	
3120/34	2,300		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.2	9.03	+	
3121/35	41,700		+		Nil	Nil	—	3.6	9.00		—
3295/82	5,000		—		Nil	Nil	—	5.1	9.28	+	
3297/84	1,000		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.4	9.08	+	
		PASTEURISED MILK.								Pasteurised	
3123/37	2,000	—			Nil	Nil	+	3.3	9.18	+	
3171/55	5,500		—		Nil	Nil	+	3.5	8.84	+	
3298/85	1,500	—			Nil	Nil	—	3.8	9.28	+	

Sample No.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hrs. at 37 deg. C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C.			Acid Fast Org-anisms	Dirt	Pus Cells	Fat	Solids Not Fat	Standard attained	
		1 10	1 100	1 1000						+	—
		ORDINARY			MIL K.					Grade "A"	
2986/1	2,800	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·06	3·48	+	
2987/2	48,000	+			Nil	Nil	—	3·0	9·0		—
2988/3	3,000	+			Nil	Nil	—	3·1	8·78		—
2989/4	1,200	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·5	8·73	+	
3002/5	1,300	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·5	9·1	+	
3003/6	3,200	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·9	9·07	+	
3026/7	950	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·7	9·13	+	
3027/8	1,150	—			Nil	Nil	—	4·2	9·12	+	
3028/9	1,900	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·7	9·27	+	
3029/10	2,400	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·8	8·67	+	
3030/11	4,600	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·8	9·03	+	
3031/12	900	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·0	9·12	+	
3032/13	2,050	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·2	8·78	+	
3033/14	2,800	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·2	8·92	+	
3034/15	1,100	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·1	8·77	+	
3035/16	2,100	—			Nil	Nil	—	4·1	8·72	+	
3036/17	1,800	—			Nil	Nil	—	4·1	8·72	+	
3037/18	1,000	—			Nil	Nil	—	2·79	8·58	+	
3038/19	7,000	—			Nil	Nil	—	2·46	8·56	+	
3039/20	7,250	—			Nil	Nil	—	2·46	8·68	+	
3040/21	2,500	+			Nil	Nil	—	3·5	8·84		—
3051/24	110,000	+			Nil	Nil	—	3·5	9·10		—
3052/25	12,000	+			Nil	Nil	—	3·8	9·03		—
3053/26	900	—			Nil	Nil	—	4·9	8·75	+	
3054/27	3,000	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·3	8·82	+	
3137/40	Over 1 million				Nil	Nil	—	3·6	8·63		—
3138/41	52,500	+			Nil	Nil	—	3·9	8·82		—
3139/42	1,750	—			Nil	Nil	+	3·4	9·08	+	
3140/43	22,500	+			Nil	Nil	+	3·9	9·07		—
3141/44	40,000	—			Nil	Nil	+	3·5	8·82	+	
3168/52	11,000	—			Nil	Nil	—	2·76	8·7	+	
3170/54	3,250	—			Nil	Nil	—	3·8	8·68	+	

Sample No.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hrs. at 37 deg. C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C.			Acid Fast Org-anisms	Dirt	Pus Cells	Fat	Solids Not Fat	Standard attained	
		$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$						+	—
3172/56	16,500		+		Nil	Nil	+	3.5	8.73		—
3173/57	2,400		+		Nil	Nil	—	3.4	8.59		—
3174/58	3,750		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.4	8.59	+	
3175/59	2,150		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.5	8.86	+	
3176/60	2,750		+		Nil	Nil	—	3.4	8.46		—
3177/61	44,000		+		Nil	Nil	—	3.4	8.83		—
3178/62	248,000		+		Nil	Nil	—	3.4	8.59		—
3179/63	112,000		+		Nil	Nil	—	3.5	8.60		—
3246/72	152 000		+		Nil	Nil	—	3.1	8.89		—
3247/73	83,700			+	Nil	Nil	—	3.9	8.93		—
3248/74	144,000			+	Nil	Nil	—	3.5	8.84		—
3249/75	6,250		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.3	8.82	+	
3250/76	9,000		—		Nil	Nil	—	4.6	8.94	+	
3251/77	12,500		+		Nil	Nil	—	4.6	8.94		—
3252/78	19,500		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.7	8.88	+	
3253/79	26,000		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.4	8.94	+	
3254/80	52,000		—		Nil	Nil	—	4.3	8.75	+	
3300/87	2,100		—		Nil	Nil	—	4.2	8.73	+	
3301/88	13,000		—		Nil	Nil	—	6.2	9.12	+	
3302/89	2,250		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.7	8.88	+	
3315/90	4,050		—		Nil	Nil	—	4.4	9.28	+	
3316/91	3,550		—		Nil	Nil	—	4.2	9.12	+	
3317/92	1,150		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.1	8.90	+	
3318/93	1,100		—		Nil	Nil	—	3.3	9.18	+	
3319/94	1,450		—		Nil	Nil	—	5.8	9.24	+	
3320/95	1,150		—		Nil	Nil	—	4.2	9.12	+	
3321/96	1,200		—		Nil	Nii	—	4.3	9.14	+	

1(C). CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK.

FAT.

Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.
Standard 3.0 p.c.

Number of Samples	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Percentage Contents	2.4	2.46	2.55	2.56	2.67	2.69	2.7	2.73	2.75	2.76	2.79	2.85	2.90	2.92	2.94
Number of Samples	1	4	1	1	1	8	10	12	17	16	8	11	1	13	8
Percentage Contents	2.98	3.0	3.02	3.06	3.07	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.72	3.8	3.9
Number of Samples	2	7	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Percentage Contents	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.3	not given		

SOLIDS NOT FAT.

Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.
Standard 8.5 p.c.

Number of Samples	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	
Percentage Contents	7.94	8.46	8.48	8.49	8.5	8.51	8.52	8.53	8.54	8.55	8.56	8.58	8.59	
Number of Samples	2	1	3	2	1	2	7	1	1	5	5	2	2	8
Percentage Contents	8.60	8.61	8.62	8.63	8.65	8.67	8.68	8.70	8.71	8.72	8.73	8.75	8.77	8.78
Number of Samples	8	5	5	1	4	1	1	4	3	5	1	1	1	3
Percentage Contents	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.86	8.88	8.89	8.90	8.92	8.93	8.94	8.96	8.97	8.98	9.0
Number of Samples	5	7	3	2	3	6	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	5
Percentage Contents	9.02	9.03	9.07	9.08	9.1	9.12	9.13	9.14	9.18	9.2	9.23	9.24	9.27	9.28
Number of Samples	1	1	3	1	1	1	1							
Percentage Contents	9.30	9.31	9.32	9.33	9.34	9.37	9.38							

2(A). MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of Preservatives.	Number in which Preservatives were reported to be present, and percentages of Preservatives found in each Sample.	Action taken.
Milk	160	Nil Report.	Vendor warned. Further sample purchased from same source proved to be genuine.
Cream	10	1—Boron Preservative equal to 0.2133 parts per million of Boric Acid (H_3BO_3) or 14.9 grains per pound.	

2(B). ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

During the year, five inspections were made of three premises registered for the manufacture and sale of Artificial Cream. These premises were found to be satisfactory.

3. MARGARINE MANUFACTORIES.

Number of Manufactories of Margarine or Margarine-Cheese, and of premises wherein the business of a Wholesale Dealer in Margarine or Margarine-Cheese is carried on:—

On Register 31st December 1934	...	...	14
Added to Register during 1935	...	...	0
			<u>14</u>

4. PROSECUTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1935, OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

No.	Reason for prosecution	Act	Article	Date of Prosecution	Results
1	Exposing for sale imported dead Poultry not bearing indication of origin	Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order No. 5, 1934, made under Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	Turkeys	2.1.1935	Fined £1 : 10 : 0
2	ditto	ditto	ditto	2.1.1935	ditto
3	ditto	ditto	ditto	2.1.1935	ditto
4	ditto	ditto	ditto	2.1.1935	Case Dismissed
5	ditto	ditto	ditto	2.1.1935	ditto
6	ditto	ditto	ditto	2.1.1935	ditto

5. INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls, and vehicles, and places where foods are prepared:—

Owing to the large number and widespread situation of the Private Slaughterhouses in the Borough, and the irregular times of slaughter, the present system of meat inspection leaves much to be desired. Difficulty is also experienced in the inspection of animals at the time of slaughter, due to the insufficiency of the accommodation provided at these premises.

It would appear that the time has now arrived when the provision of a Municipal Abattoir in Luton is essential in order to carry out the inspection of meat effectively. By this means the whole of the slaughtering would be centralised, which would provide better facilities for the supervision of the methods of slaughter and the effectual inspection of dead meat.

In the Borough are 25 slaughterhouses (22 licensed and 3 registered), all of which were visited during the year as follows:—

<i>No. of Slaughterhouses.</i>	<i>No. of Times Visited.</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits Paid.</i>
1	1	1
1	13	13
1	50	50
1	55	55
1	56	56
2	61	122
1	58	58
1	62	62
1	65	65
1	66	66
2	68	136
1	69	69
1	71	71
1	73	73
2	78	156
1	79	79
1	82	82
1	83	83
1	95	95
1	101	101
1	130	130
1	232	232
—		—
25		1855
==		==

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised:—

<i>No. of Parcels.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Weight in lb.</i>
256	Beef.	21,678
92	Pork.	4,227
34	Mutton.	284
8	Tinned Meats.	82½
8	Fruit.	531½
1	Fish.	40
		—
		26,843
		==

Total Weight = 11 tons 19cwts. 2 qrs. 19lbs.

During the year the entire carcasses and organs of 14 cows, 3 bullocks, 1 heifer, 10 calves, 1 sheep, and 28 pigs were destroyed as follows:—

Animal.	Cause for Total Destruction.	Weight in lbs.
Cow	Sapraemia	752
Cow	Generalised Tuberculosis ...	880
Cow	" " ...	720
Cow	" " ...	690
Cow	" " & Parturition ...	696
Cow	" " ...	704
Cow	" " ...	680
Cow	" " ...	564
Cow	" " ...	600
Cow	" " ...	720
Cow	" " ...	720
Cow	" " ...	732
Cow	" " ...	640
Cow	Fevered	760
Bullock ...	Generalised Tuberculosis ...	772
Bullock ...	" " ...	760
Bullock ...	" " ...	656
Heifer ...	" " ...	504
Calf	Foetal	40
Calf	"	30
Calf	"	12
Calf	"	24
Calf	"	32
Calf	"	32
Calf	"	30
Calf	"	20
2 Calves ...	"	50
		—12,820
Sheep	Moribund	88
		—88
Pig	Generalised Tuberculosis ...	288
Pig	" " ...	130
Pig	" " ...	160
Pig	" " ...	152
Pig	Fevered	80
Pig	"	64
Pig	Swine Fever	48
8 Pigs	" "	384
9 Pigs	" "	576
Pig	Jaundice	120
Pig	"	160
Pig	Swine Erysipelas	120
Pig	" "	112
		—2,394

6. SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

During the year 4 persons made application to slaughter or stun animals in compliance with the terms of the above Act, and were duly licensed.

Number of licensed slaughtermen on Register 31st Dec. 1934 ... 70

Number of slaughtermen licensed during 1935 4

Total number of licensed slaughtermen on Register 31st Dec. 1935 74

A number of contraventions of the above Act were found during the year in regard to methods of slaughter, and in each case the offender was duly warned.

7(A). REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1935.

- (1) Analyst's Reports. Submitted under separate cover by the Town Clerk.
- (2) Action taken by Local Authority. See pages No'd. 74 and 75.
- (3) Action in regard to offences other than adulteration and under Acts other than Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Sample No. 2978 taken on the 16th January, 1935—14.6% deficient in Fat. See separate report affecting Samples numbered 2983, 2984, 2985, 51 and 52. (Pages No'd. 75 to 77.

Sample No. 3068, taken on the 14th May, 1935—11.0% deficient in fat. See separate report hereon, on pages No'd. 75 to 77.

Upon the Public Analyst reporting samples of raw fruit to contain Arsenic, as per the following table, the matter was taken up with the Wholesalers and Distributing Agents, but no information could be gleaned to assist in finding the reason for the presence of the Arsenic:—

3125 Pears, Australian—Arsenic 0.44 parts per million.

3130 Red Currants, English—Arsenic 0.25 parts per million.

3143 Red Currants, English—Arsenic 0.25 parts per million.

3144 Red Currants, English—Arsenic 0.15 parts per million.

3146 Pears, Australian—Arsenic 0.07 parts per million.

- (4) "Appeal to Cow" Samples.

See Reports in connection with Samples Nod. 2978 and 3068, above.

- (5) Preservatives.

See pages No'd. 67 and 74.

- (6) Informal or Test Samples.

Informal samples were taken when it was considered desirable for the Analyst to have the containers in which the articles were marketed, or where test samples were desired. All samples procured, whether formal or informal, were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, and having regard to his reports it has not been considered necessary to take any action other than as reported on pages No'd. 74 and 75.

- (7) Samples sent to Analyst by private purchasers. Nil report
- (8) Samples sent to County Analyst by Sanitary Authorities. Nil report.
- (9) Annual or Special Reports. During the year, 74 samples of Milk, including 8 Certified, 4 Grade 'A' Tuberculin Tested, and 3 Pasteurised, were submitted for Bacteriological Examination, with results shown on pages No'd. 64, 65, and 66.
- In addition, 22 samples of milk, including 11 Certified and 11 Grade 'A' Tuberculin Tested, were taken at the request of the Ministry of Health and examined by the Clinical Research Association Ltd., with results as shown on pages No'd. 78 and 79.
- (10) Composition of Milk Samples. See page No'd. 67.
- (11) Remuneration of Analyst. 13/- per sample.

7(B). SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 365 samples were taken, 72 being Formal and 293 Informal Samples. All samples were submitted to and reported on by the Public Analyst.

Of this number 23 were found not to be genuine, as shown on pages 74 and 75.

Details of Samples taken			Details of Samples taken		
Formal	Informal	Nature of sample	Formal	Informal	Nature of Sample
	1	Apples (Australian)	—	27	Brought forward
	1	Apricots, French (Fresh)		1	Cherries (Red)
	1	Brisling (in Olive Oil)		6	Currants (Red)
	4	Butter		10	Cream (Fresh)
	1	Brisket, Glazed		1	Chitterlings
	1	Beef, Pressed		1	Camphorated Oil
	1	Black Pudding		1	Cinnamon, Essence of
	1	Brawn, Pork		1	Citric Acid
	1	Borax, Purified		1	Castor Oil
	1	Baking Powder		11	Confectionary Ccolouring
	2	Brandy			Matter :—
	1	Beer, Pale Ale			Vanilla, 1
	1	Beer, Bass Pale Ale			Chocolate. 1
	1	Beer, Worthington Pale Ale			Raspberry, 2
	1	Cocoa (prepacked)			Pineapple, 1
	5	Cheese			Egg Yellow, 1
	3	Cream (Tinned)			
—	27	Carried forward	—	60	Carried forward

Details of Samples taken			Details of Samples taken		
Formal	Informal	Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal	Nature of Sample
—	60	brought forward Oil Lemon B.P., 1 Chocolate Improver, 1 French Pink, 1 Apple Green, 1 Orange, 1	—	133	Brought forward
	2	Currants (Dried)		2	Minerals :—
	3	Cherries (Glacé)			Ginger Beer
	4	Cake, Iced Christmas			Dandelion & Burdock
	1	Dates		1	Mercury Ointment
	1	Fruit Salad, Tinned		13	Milk, Condensed :—
	12	Fruit Drinks :—			Sweetened Machine-skim-
		Orange Crush, 1			med, 7
		Raspberryade, 1			Full Cream Sweetened, 3
		Stimlo, 1			" " Unsweetened, 3
		Tizer, 1		2	Milk, Dried ;—Cow & Gate
		Lemon Squash, 3	4		Milk, Dried :—
		Golden Lemon, 1			Ambrosia, 1
		Orange Squash, 2			Ostermilk, 1
		Orange Kola, 1			Ambrosia & Iron, 1
		Zesto, 1	67	78	Virol & Milk, 1
	1	Faggots			Milk
	1	Friars Balsam		8	" (Certified)
	1	Fish Dye, Brown		4	" (Grade "A" T.T.)
	1	Gelatine, Wafer Leaf		3	" (Pasteurized)
	1	Ginger Chips	1	1	Nitre, Sweet Spirit of
	1	Gravy Powder (Bisto)		1	Oranges (tinned)
	1	Gravy Powder (Thicket)		1	Pilchards in Tomato
	2	Grape Fruit (Tinned)		4	Paste :—
	1	Grapes, Black (Dutch)			Salmon and Shrimp, 1
	1	Gooseberries			Chicken and Ham, 1
	1	Greengages (Spanish)			Turkey and Tongue, 1
	1	Glycerine and Borax			Dressed Crab, 1
	1	Glaubers Salts		1	Prawns (fresh)
	1	Ginger (Ground)		2	Pears, Australian
	1	Gregory's Powder		1	Plums, French Cherry
	3	Gin		2	Plums, Spanish
	1	Honey (Empire)		2	Polony
	1	Herrings (in Tomato)		1	Paregoric
	4	Ham (boiled)		7	Peel :—
	1	Iodine, Tincture of			Orange, 2
	4	Jellies :—			Lemon, 2
		Port Wine, 1			Citron, 2
		Lime Juice, 1			Mixed, 1
		Greengage, 1		1	Raspberries
		Red Currant, 1		2	Raisins
	6	Jam :—		2	Rum
		Raspberry, 1		1	Suet, Shredded Beef
		Strawberry, 1		1	Sweets, Mixed
		Plum, 1		1	Sauce, Chutney
		Black Currant, 1		1	Sardines
		Apricot, 1		1	Salmon, Red (tinned)
		Raspberry & Gooseberry 1		1	Strawberries
	1	Lemon Curd		6	Sausage :—
	4	Lard			Pork, 2
	1	Marzipan Fruits			Beef, 1
	1	Marzipan Tangerines			Paris, 1
	5	Margarine			Liver, 1
	1	Marmalade, Orange			Luncheon, 1
	1	Marmalade, Lemon		1	Salicylic Acid Ointment
				3	Sultanas
				1	Tea
				1	Tartar, Cream of
				1	Veal & Ham
				2	Whiskey
			72	293	
—	133	Carried forward		365	

7(C). SAMPLES TAKEN—NOT GENUINE.

DETAILS OF 23 SAMPLES REPORTED BY THE ANALYST AS NOT BEING GENUINE
AND ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD THERETO.

Sample No.	Formal.	Informal	Article.	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action taken.
2978	1		Milk	14.6 per cent. deficient in fat	Vendor summoned. Case dismissed. Milk as given by the Cow.
2983	1		Milk	20 „ deficient in fat	Ditto
2984	1		Milk	15 „ deficient in fat	Ditto
3004		1	Milk	6.5 „ added water	Vendor warned.
3037/18		1	Milk	6.0 „ deficient in fat	Vendor warned.
3038/19		1	Milk	18 „ deficient in fat	Vendor warned.
3039/20		1	Milk	18 „ deficient in fat	Vendor warned.
3065	1		Milk	11 „ deficient in fat	Vendor warned. Milk demonstrated to be in same condition as given by cows. Arrangements made to alter composition of feeding stuffs.
3068	1		Milk	15 „ deficient in fat	
3080	1		Milk	2.0 „ deficient in fat	
3081	1		Milk	2.6 „ deficient in fat	
3083		1	Milk	5.0 „ deficient in fat	
3084		1	Milk	8.0 „ deficient in fat	
3086		1	Milk	8.3 „ deficient in fat	
3087		1	Milk	3.3 „ deficient in fat	
3089		1	Milk	5.0 „ deficient in fat	
3090		1	Milk	10.3 „ deficient in fat	
3091		1	Milk	10 „ deficient in fat	
88/3092	1		Milk	9.0 „ deficient in fat	
3149		1	Cream, Fresh	Boron preservative = to 0.2133 parts per million of Boric Acid (H_3BO_3) or 14.9 grains per pound	Vendor warned. Further sample purchased from same source proved to be genuine.
3168/52		1	Milk	8.0% deficient in fat	Vendor warned.
3182		1	Sausage, Paris	Sulphate preservative 0.011% SO_2 or 110 parts per million	Vendor interviewed and warned.
3233		1	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	51.7% deficient in Ethyl Nitrate	Further sample purchased formally from same source proved to be genuine.

On the 16th January, 1935, the Public Analyst adversely reported upon Sample No. 2978, whereupon samples in "course of delivery" and samples on "Appeal to Cow" were examined, with results as set out herewith:—

Date Sample Taken	Sample Number	Formal	Informal	Milk		Contents		Percentage of Fat Deficiency	Sample taken from Gallons	Remarks
				a.m.	p.m.	Fat	S.N.F.			
16.1.35	2978	+		Mixed		2.56	8.82	14.6%		Sold on Public Highway
18.1.35	2983	+		a.m.		2.4	8.54	20.0%	14	In Course of Delivery
18.1.35	2984	+		a.m.		2.55	8.83	15.0%	17	do.
18.1.35	2985	+		p.m.		3.2	8.54		17	do.
3.1.35	51	+		a.m.		2.86	8.56	4.6%		"Appeal to Cow"
23.1.35	52	+		p.m.						do. (Poor Quality)

On the 14th May, 1935, the Public Analyst adversely reported upon Sample No. 3068, whereupon samples "in course of delivery" and samples on "Appeal to Cow" were examined with results as set out herewith:—

Date Sample Taken	Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Milk		Contents		Percentage of Fat Deficiency %	Sample taken from Gallons	Remarks
				A.M.	P.M.	Fat	S.N.F.			
						per cent	per cent			
14.5.35	3068	x		Mixed		2.55	8.51	11.0	1	Sold on Public Highway
15.5.35	3079	x			p.m.	3.3	8.55		17	In course of delivery ditto ditto
15.5.35	3080	x		a.m.		2.94	8.68	2.0	17	
15.5.35	3081	x		a.m.		2.92	8.72	2.6	17	
18.5.35	3082		x		p.m.	4.00	8.96		17	ditto
18.5.35	3083		x	a.m.		2.85	8.52	5.0	17	ditto
18.5.35	3084		x	a.m.		2.76	8.62	8.0	17	ditto
19.5.35	3085		x		p.m.	3.7	8.52		17	ditto
19.5.35	3086		x	a.m.		2.75	8.53	8.3	17	ditto
19.5.35	3087		x	a.m.		2.9	8.51	3.3	17	ditto
20.5.35	3088		x		p.m.	3.9	8.93		17	ditto
20.5.35	3089		x	a.m.		2.85	8.61	5.0	17	ditto
20.5.35	3090		x	a.m.		2.69	8.65	10.3	17	ditto
21.5.35	3092/88	x		a.m.		2.73	8.60	9.0	17	"Appeal to Cow"
21.5.35	3093/89	x			p.m.				4½	ditto (from previous night's milking)
				a.m.		3.1	8.52		12½	"Appeal to Cow"
21.5.35	3094/90	x			p.m.	3.6	8.63		17	ditto (from previous night's milking)
									16½	
21.5.35	3095/15	x			p.m.	3.8	8.78		4½	ditto
21.5.35	3096/16	x			p.m.	3.72	8.68			ditto

HEADQUARTERS STATION,

23rd May, 1935.

APPEAL TO COW SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN AT _____ ON TUESDAY,
MAY 21, 1935, ON BEHALF OF THE BOROUGH OF LUTON AUTHORITIES.

SIR,—I have to report that on Tuesday, 21st May, 1935, in accordance with a request received from Mr. Arthur J. Nichols, Chief Sanitary Inspector for the above authority, I visited _____ accompanied by P.C. _____, at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. respectively, and there took samples of Milk (all) produced from Cows the property of Mr. _____.

Morning milking commenced at 6.15 a.m. and finished at 7.55 a.m. with three men milking. Afternoon milking commenced at 3 p.m. and finished at 4.50 p.m. with two men milking.

These operations were witnessed by myself and P.C. _____; Mr. _____ was also present during part of the afternoon period.

On each occasion I examined the Cooler before milk was passed through and found this to be free from any leakage. Finally I thoroughly plunged the contents of each Churn before taking a sample therefrom.

In the morning I took the following samples—Sample No. 88. From first Churn, containing 17 gallons of milk produced that morning in my presence.

Sample No. 89. From second Churn, containing 17 gallons of milk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of which was from the previous afternoon's milking, the remainder being morning's milk produced in my presence.

Sample No. 90. From a Churn containing 17 gallons of milk produced the previous afternoon.

There was then left about 7 gallons of milk. This included the residue from two Cows which were suckling calves. This I was informed was to be used mostly for feeding other calves, the remainder, if any, to be taken away to be separated.

In the afternoon I took the following samples—Sample No. 15. From a Churn containing $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk produced that afternoon.

Sample No. 16. From a Churn containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk produced that afternoon.

In addition to the above there was approximately two gallons of milk left. This was chiefly the residue from the two Cows suckling calves and was retained for the purpose of feeding other calves, etc.

One part of each sample was handed to the Cowman, to be given to his employer. The remaining two parts were handed over by me to Mr. Nichols.

The undermentioned is a list of questions asked by Mr. _____, with answers thereto:—

Q. Number of Cows in milk.

A. 23. Two of these suckling calves. Residue milked for feeding others.

Q. Number of Cows on farm.

A. 30.

- Q. Breed and ages of various numbers.
 A. Milked for human consumption—Friesian 15, ages $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 years. Jersey 1, age 5 years. Shorthorns 5, age 4 years.
- Q. Highest and lowest records of milk production.
 A. Highest—Friesian $53\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day. Lowest—Friesian 10 lbs. per day.
- Q. Periods of calving. Most recent and most remote.
 A. Most recent—May 4th. Most remote—Approximately 12 months.
- Q. Number of calves on Farm.
 A. 11. These include 3 not fed on milk and 2 suckling.
- Q. How much milk fed to calves daily.
 A. 4 gallons (exclusive of suckling calves).
- Q. Amount of milk received each milking.
 A. Morning 34 gallons (approx.). Afternoon 22 gallons (approx.).
- Q. Amount of milk despatched daily.
 A. 50—51 gallons.
- Q. Is a spreader used in Cooler to distribute milk.
 A. No. Churns filled separately.
- Q. Are cows properly stripped out.
 A. Yes.
- Q. Any dogs abnormal noises or strangers during milking.
 A. Dogs or abnormal noises—None. Strangers—Myself, P.C.——— and Mr. ——.
- Q. Any tight milkers or kickers.
 A. None.
- Q. Any sexual excitement.
 A. None.
- Q. Intervals of milking.
 A. 6.15 a.m. and 3 p.m.
- Q. Are heavy milkers milked first in morning and last in evening.
 A. Yes.
- Q. Is any milk separated on Farm.
 A. No.
- Q. What are they fed on.
 A. Bran, Flaked Maize, Soya Bean Meal, Roots, and Hay.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

(sgd.) _____

Inspector.

The Chief Constable,

As a result of the foregoing examination, etc., the Agricultural Officer of the Bedfordshire County Council, in company with the Farmer, was interviewed, when it was arranged for the feeding standard to be modified,

LTD.

NOTE.—Dots in these columns indicate negative results.

NOTE.—Dots in these columns indicate negative results.

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF CERTIFIED MILK TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND EXAMINED BY THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION LTD.

Sample No.	Production		Sample taken		Amount of Sample	Delivered to Laboratory		Temp. on Arrival	Number of Bacteria per C.C.					Presence of B. Coli per c.c. in four tubes												
	Date Time		Date Time			Date	Time		1	10	1	100	1000	48 hours				72 hours								
	1	2	3	4	1			2						3	4	1	2	3	4	1 c.c.	10	10	10			
22	29.3.35	a.m.	29.3.35	a.m. 9.45	Pint	29.3.35	a.m. 11.55	16°C.	1,920	186	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	15.4.35	a.m.	15.4.35	11.25	Pint	15.4.35	p.m. 1.35	15°C.	1,860	178	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	14.5.35	a.m.	14.5.35	10.45	Pint	14.5.35	2.30	16°C.	1,020	96	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	26.6.35	a.m.	26.6.35	10.10	Pint	26.6.35	2.40	19°C.	9,200	850	91	10	+	...	...	...	...	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	10.7.35	a.m.	10.7.35	10.30	Pint	10.7.35	1.0	21°C.	2,010	193	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	21.7.35	a.m.	21.7.35	10.15	Pint	22.7.35	1.30	19°C.	9,600	920	96	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	7.8.35	a.m.	7.8.35	11.0	Pint	7.8.35	2.45	22°C.	2,600	220	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	21.8.35	a.m.	21.8.35	11.10	Pint	21.8.35	2.5	24°C.	1,860	170	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	25.9.35	a.m.	25.9.35	p.m. 1.0	Pint	25.9.35	3.0	16°C.	11,760	1150	118	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	29.9.35	a.m.	29.9.35	12.45	Pint	30.9.35	12.0	16°C.	41,000	Over-crowded	390	43	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
70	8.10.35	a.m.	8.10.35	12.20	Pint	8.10.35	3.45	17°C.	870	73	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Dots in these columns indicate negative results.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1 (A). NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH OF LUTON.

Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Small-pox.	Tuberculosis (all forms).
Typhus Fever.	Pneumonia (all forms).
Continued Fever.	Enteric Fever.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.
Dysentery.	Relapsing Fever.
Acute Polio Encephalitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Scarlet Fever.	Malaria.
Cholera.	Encephalitis Lethargica.
Typhoid Fever.	

1 (B). TABLE I. SHOWS THE NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Disease					Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	283	248	16
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	65	44	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	21	...	30
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	4	2	3
„ Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	10	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	6	...	...

1 (C). TABLE II. SHOWS THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.		AGE GROUPS.											
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
Diphtheria...	...	1	3	9	13	18	135	62	8	26	7	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	4	7	7	26	6	4	8	2	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	2	7	4
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	4	6	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	2	..	...
Ophth. Neonatorum	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	8	4	13	21	27	162	68	13	62	17	14	5

1 (D). SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 1935 there was no epidemic. Cases of scarlet fever occurred sporadically throughout the year, and never in such a concentration that it was possible to trace several cases to a common source of infection.

DIPHThERIA.

The incidence of diphtheria has been considerably below that for 1934, but once again, with few exceptions, there has been no grouping of cases. During the summer months the incidence of this disease fell off in characteristic manner, and during December there were indications of the customary seasonal increase. The type of diphtheria was not unduly severe, but far too many cases still fail to reach hospital or to receive adequate doses of antitoxin until the third and subsequent days of disease. In some instances parents have failed to call in a doctor until late in the disease, and it is still not uncommon for medical practitioners to await the results of swabbing before notifying or requesting a second opinion.

The observation in my Report on the Prevalence of Diphtheria, in the Annual Report for 1934, still holds good; namely, that mild, unrecognised cases or Carriers constitute the principal reservoirs of infection.

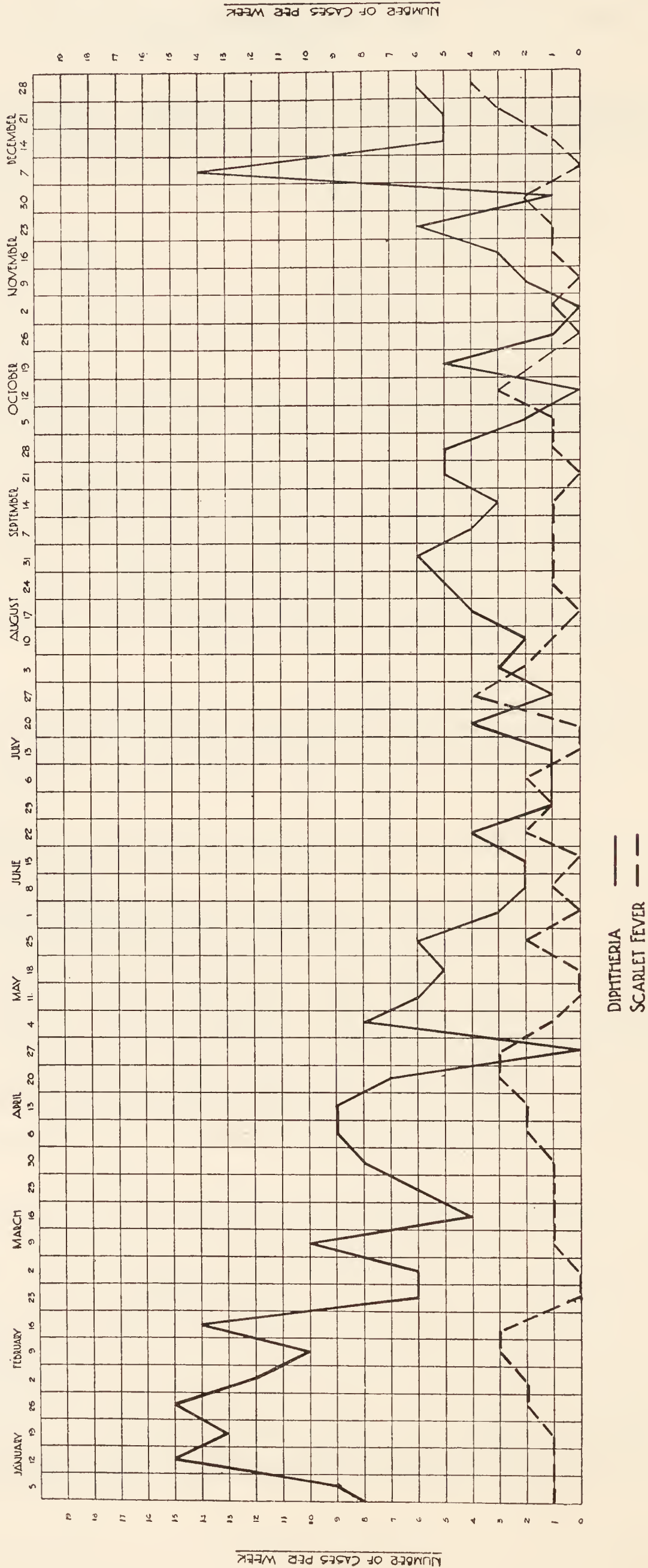
TABLE III. PARTICULARS OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS SINCE 1926.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Notified	94	190	210	99	147	68	26	105	415	283
Attack rate	1·59	3·22	3·29	1·50	2·25	0·98	0·37	1·47	5·45	3·53
Admitted to Hospital	55	125	128	64	104	50	18	89	334	248
Nursed at home ...	39	65	82	35	43	18	8	16	81	35
Number of deaths ...	4	9	11	3	6	4	2	8	32	16
Death rate	0·08	0·18	0·18	0·06	0·09	0·05	0·02	0·11	0·42	0·19
Death Rate (E.&W.)	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·08	0·09	0·07	0·06	0·06	0·10	0·08

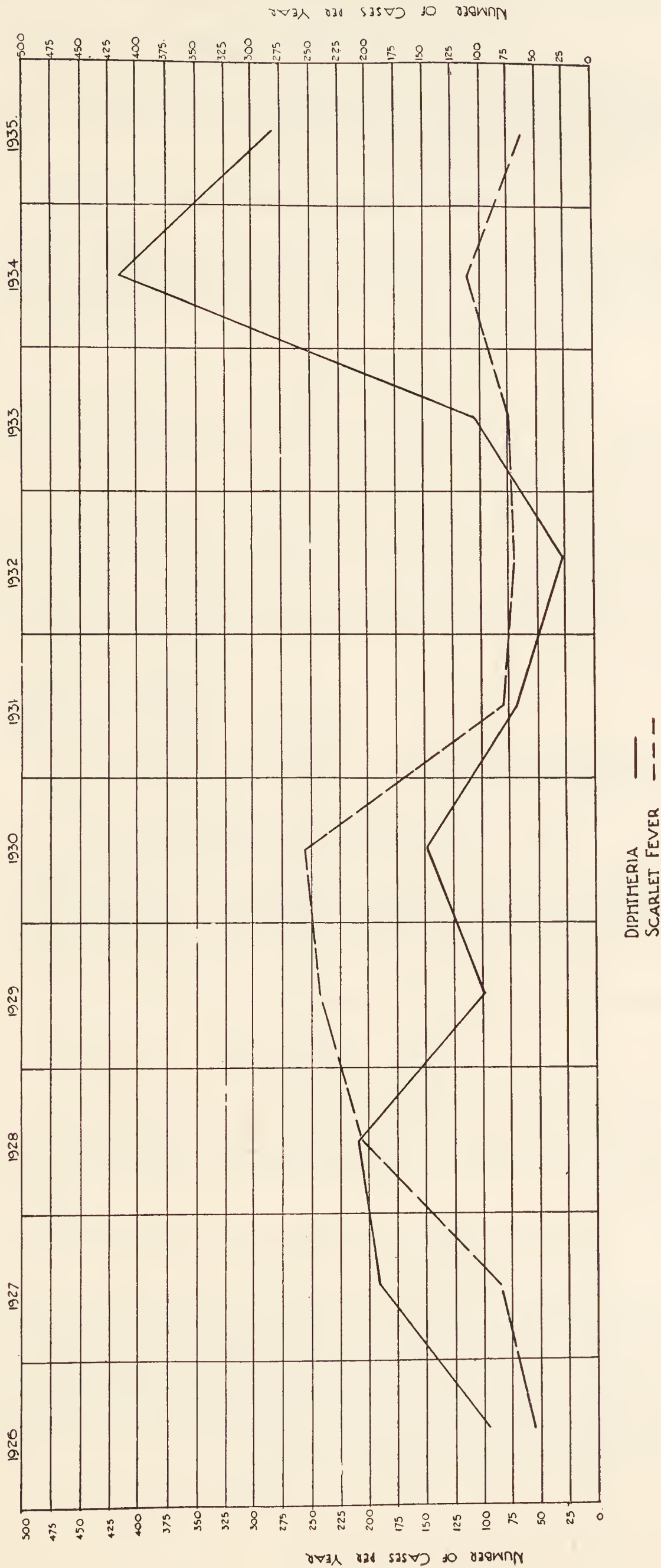
TABLE IV. CASES OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Age Groups										
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-45	45-65	65+
Cases notified	1	3	9	13	18	135	62	8	33	1	...
Deaths ...	...	1	...	1	2	10	1	...	1	...	...
Mortality Rate	...	33·3	...	7·6	11·1	7·4	1·6	...	3·0	...	...

GRAPH SHOWING WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER
AND DIPHTHERIA DURING 1935.



GRAPH SHOWING YEARLY INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA SINCE 1926.



1 (E). ENTERIC FEVER.

One patient was notified to be suffering from typhoid fever, but after further investigation in the Isolation Hospital the diagnosis was revised to one of "probably Influenza."

1 (F) MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These conditions are not notifiable in the Borough. So far as can be ascertained from school attendance records there has been no undue prevalence of these diseases. There have been 3 deaths from Measles and no death from Whooping Cough.

1 (G) PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Ten cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 4 of Puerperal Fever were notified during 1935. Three were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and in each case a complete recovery was made.

In one instance the patient was found to be suffering from a streptococcal septicæmia, and after other therapeutic measures failed she responded to a blood transfusion, which was undertaken by Mr. Leslie A. Dodd, of 9, Harley Street, who was called in as Consultant. Each maternal death has been made the subject of a confidential enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health.

			<i>Admitted to Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Died in Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Died Else- where.</i>
	<i>Notified.</i>				
Puerperal conditions—Sepsis	5		2	0	3
Other Puerperal conditions	9		1	0	7

1 (H) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six cases were notified, all of which were dealt with by the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff. Hospital treatment was required in 1 instance and was secured by reference to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, London.

There was no impairment of vision in any case.

1 (I). SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox were notified during the year.

Two cases of suspected smallpox were seen by the Medical Staff of the Department at the request of local practitioners but neither proved in fact to be smallpox.

1 (J) CONSULTATIONS WITH LOCAL PRACTITIONERS.

It is pleasing to record that the relationship between officers of the Health Department and private practitioners are characterised by mutual trust and respect. Hardly a day passed without a practitioner inviting the opinion of the Department's Officers in connection with the diagnosis of infectious disease. By such action the private practitioner greatly facilitates the work of the Department, and it has been the policy of the Department to encourage such a course in every way.

1(K). SCHOOL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table gives in detail the prevalence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in each of the Schools in the Borough, along with the number of cases above and below school age (5 years).

SCHOOL	Accom- modation	Enceph- alitis Lethargica	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Total
Stopsley Mixed ...	200	...	8	...	...	8
Senior Boys.						
Old Bedford Rd. ...	360	...	3	...	...	3
Waller Street ...	240	...	2	...	...	2
Surrey Street... ..	240	...	6	...	...	6
Beech Hill	400	...	1	...	...	1
Denbigh Road ...	360	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Girls.						
Hitchin Road ...	280	...	2	...	...	2
Chapel Street ...	320	...	2	1	...	3
Surrey Street... ..	240	...	4	...	...	4
Beech Hill	400	...	4	1	...	5
Denbigh Road ...	360	...	2	...	...	2
Junior Schools.						
Hitchin Road Mixed	350	...	13	2	...	15
Langley Street Girls	250	...	6	...	...	6
Dunstable Rd. Mixed	586	...	5	...	...	5
Tennyson Road Mixed	300	...	5	1	...	6
Denbigh Road Mixed	360	...	9	3	...	12
Norton Road Mixed...	384	...	9	1	...	10
Maidenhall Boys ...	576	{ ...	3	1	...	4
Maidenhall Girls ...			3	1	...	4
Christ Church Boys...	435	{ ...	3	...	...	3
Christ Church Girls...			3	...	...	3
St. Matthew's Mixed	320	...	6	...	...	6
Queen Square Boys...	274	...	3	...	...	3
St. Mary's Hall Girls	214	...	4	...	...	4
Infants.						
Old Bedford Road ...	200	...	6	...	...	6
Hitchin Road ...	331	...	16	1	...	17
Chapel Street ...	272	...	3	2	...	5
Surrey Street... ..	270	...	14	1	...	15
Dunstable Road ...	350	...	9	1	...	10
Tennyson Road ...	170	...	2	...	...	2
Denbigh Road ...	315	...	6	5	...	11
Maidenhall	288	...	2	5	...	7
Oakley Road... ..	196	...	1	1	...	2
Limbury	123	...	2	...	...	2
Christ Church ...	159	...	6	...	...	6
St. Matthew's ...	205	...	6	...	...	6
Queen Square ...	165	...	6	...	...	6
St. Mary's Hall ...	175	...	9	...	...	9
Special.						
Osborne Road ...	60	...	1	...	...	1
	10808	...	195	27	...	222
Modern School—Males ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Private Schools—Males ...	...	...	2	1	...	3
„ „ Females ...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Schools out of Town—Males	...	...	3	...	...	3
„ „ „ Females	...	...	4	1	...	5
Under School Age—Males...	...	...	25	10	...	35
„ „ „ Females ..	...	...	28	9	...	37
Over School Age—Males ...	...	...	19	6	...	25
„ „ „ Females	...	...	36	8	1	45
Totals ... ..	...	...	121	35	1	157

2. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

In September the Council approved a scheme of Immunisation against Diphtheria, in which the Medical Officer of Health recommended the single injection method, using A.P.T. and Posterior Schick Testing for children between 2 years and 8 years of age; combined with a supporting educational campaign through the School Medical and Child Welfare Services.

Whilst it is too early to venture an opinion on the working of this scheme it is gratifying to record that approximately 600 acceptances were received during the month of December. It is proposed to arrange the immunisation of these children during the early part of next year.

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :												
Number on Register	407	444	851	405	432	837	407	437	844	402	445	847
New Notifications during year ...	16	7	23	12	16	28	12	12	24	17	10	27
Cases removed which have been restored ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	5	8
Cases added to Register other than by Notification ... ..	...	2	2	3	1	4	3	1	4	7	5	12
Cases removed from Register ...	18	21	39	14	12	26	21	5	26	18	19	37
Cases remaining on Register ...	405	432	837	407	437	844	402	445	847	411	446	857
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :												
Number on Register	140	136	276	140	136	276	141	135	376	142	135	277
New Notifications during year ...	1	2	3	6	1	7	3	4	7	2	...	2
Cases removed, which have been restored	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases added to Register other than by Notification ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	6	8
Cases removed from Register ...	2	2	4	5	2	7	4	4	8	2	1	3
Cases remaining on Register ...	140	136	276	141	135	276	142	135	277	144	140	284

4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL—ANNUAL REPORT.

Additions to the Spittlesea Hospital, which are nearing completion, will increase the accommodation from a total of 45 beds to a total of 83 beds (including cots), disposed as shown below.

Present beds (excluding E Block, which is to be demolished):

A.	20	(including 4 cots).
Cubicles	5	(including 2 cots) (1 Theatre).
D.	10	
B.	10	

—
45

New Beds:

Block	20	(including 4 cots).
„	12	(including 2 cots).
4 Cubicles	6	(including 2 cots) (leaving 2 cubicles for isolated adults).

—
Total 83 bed and cot places.

The opportunity has been taken to improve existing Blocks by the introduction of improved sanitary fittings while the additional accommodation is being provided.

Cubicle Isolation accommodation falls short of modern standards but no difficulty has so far been experienced on account of the small number of infectious diseases received. Until recently only cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, and puerperal fever occurring within the Borough have been received, but arrangements were made with the County Council in November to receive cases from outside the Borough in the event of other County District Hospital accommodation falling short. In addition, cases of Cerebro-spinal fever, Encephalitis, and allied conditions will be received from the southern half of the County, including the Borough of Luton. The Hospital will continue to receive Puerperal Fever cases and it is likely that the scope of work in connection with puerperal morbidity will be widened with the completion of the Borough Maternity Hospital.

There has been one case of cross infection (Scarlet Fever admitted with Diphtheria), and one patient, admitted on account of Scarlet Fever, was a contact of Measles at the time of admission and later developed the disease.

There have been only 2 return cases during the year.

Beds occupied during 1935:

(a) Bed days (45 x 365)	16,425
(b) Patient days	10,199
(c) Percentage (b) of (a)	62%
(d) Maximum number of beds occupied at any one time	52 (Feb.)
(e) Minimum number of beds occupied at any one time	9 (Nov.)

It is apparent from the above figures that the accommodation was overtaxed at times during the year, but the Case figures are not an adequate indication of the accommodation required for effective working for two reasons, namely:—

- (1) Cases were refused admission which would have been admitted had accommodation been available.
- (2) Cases were discharged earlier than was ideal by force of circumstances, that is to say, many cases could with advantage have been retained longer in hospital.

The increased accommodation will, it is hoped, fully meet any ordinary needs of the Borough.

Summary of cases treated during the year:—

Patients in Hospital on 1st January, 1935	43
Patients admitted during the year	301
	<hr/>
	344
	<hr/>
Patients discharged during the year	291
Patients died in hospital during the year	15
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1935	38
	<hr/>
	344
	<hr/>

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Typh'd Fever		Other Infectious Diseases		Total	
	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd
January ...	6	2	54	42	...	...	8	1	68	45
February ...	7	3	38	29	...	...	3	...	48	32
March ...	5	1	35	29	...	...	5	...	45	30
April ...	9	6	25	22	...	...	14	...	48	28
May... ..	2	1	22	20	...	...	6	...	30	21
June... ..	4	3	12	11	...	...	5	2	21	16
July	7	6	10	10	...	...	3	2	20	18
August ...	4	4	17	17	1	...	3	1	25	22
September ...	3	2	18	18	...	1	4	...	21	21
October ...	6	5	8	7	...	...	5	..	19	12
November ...	4	3	12	12	...	...	7	1	23	16
December ...	8	8	32	31	...	...	3	1	43	40
Totals ...	65	44	283	248	1*	1	66	8	415	301

*Notification cancelled.

INDIVIDUAL DISEASES.

No comment is called for except in the case of diphtheria. Table I. subjoined, shows the day of disease when admitted to hospital in the case of diphtheria, and the influence of this on complications and mortality. An unusually high proportion of severe cases are admitted to the Spittlesea Hospital, and consequently a somewhat high average dose of antitoxin is administered.

The intravenous route is not extensively used. Every true case of diphtheria is given glucose from the time of admission and there is evidence that this treatment has militated against the collapse resulting from severe toxæmia.

TABLE I. SHOWS DAY OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION AND ITS EFFECT ON PROGNOSIS.

Day of Disease on Admission	Number of Cases	Paralyses	Deaths	(Paralyses + Deaths) x 100
				No. of Cases
1	4	...	...	0%
2	52	8	...	15.4%
3	75	16	2	24.0%
4	41	6	3	19.5%
5	48	10	10	41.6%
and subsequent				
Total	220	40	15	25.0%

TABLE II. : CLASSIFICATION OF CASES (PROVEN CLINICAL—
EXCLUDING CARRIERS).

	Number	Paralyses Cases	Deaths	Paralyses Rate per cent.	Mortality Rate per cent.
Faucial ...	206	40	12	19·4	5·8
Laryngeal ...	4	...	Obstruction ... 2 Toxic ... 1	...	75·0
			Total ... 3		

Nasal and Bacteriological Diphtheria not included in analysis.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES—GENERAL CONTROL.

The increased medical personnel of the Department has made possible a more comprehensive control of infectious diseases. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who acts as Clinical Medical Officer to the Isolation Hospital, is also responsible for the executive control of infectious diseases, under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

This arrangement ensures the continuity of treatment and supervision, as it frequently happens that the Medical Officer or his Deputy has already seen cases in consultation with Private Practitioners prior to their admission to hospital.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer complete co-ordination with the Education Department is assured.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is also responsible for the supervision of contacts, and the following-up of discharged patients under the age of 5 years.

Leaflets of instruction are issued to parents upon the discharge of children from the Hospital, and after-supervision either by the family Doctor or through the School Medical Service is encouraged in every possible way. Every endeavour is made to keep the family Doctor acquainted with his patient's condition, and for this purpose an abstract of clinical notes is sent to the Practitioner concerned upon the discharge of his patient.

6(A). DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR
1935 CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND CAUSE.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Public Instit's.
	All Ages.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up-wards.	
All Causes { Certified ... { Uncertified	814 31		45 8	16 1	24 ...	28 ...	118 1	210 11	373 10	
	Male	Female								
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	9	7	...	4	11	...	1	...	...	14
Influenza ...	15	4	...	1	...	...	6	7	5	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	35	29	...	...	...	11	25	27	1	19
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	5	5	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	7
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3
Cancer, malignant disease	53	52	...	...	...	...	14	34	57	32
Diabetes ...	2	10	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	28	35	...	...	...	...	4	10	49	13
Heart Disease ...	85	101	1	...	1	2	13	56	113	32
Aneurysm...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	11
Bronchitis ...	12	11	1	1	...	...	1	7	13	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	15	15	5	2	2	2	5	7	7	13
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs (Pleurisy)	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3
Peptic Ulcer ...	11	1	3	...	...	...	2	8	2	10
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years)	4	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appendicitis ...	5	6	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	10
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Diseases of Liver ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
Other Digestive Diseases	11	5	1	...	...	...	4	7	4	2
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	12	9	...	...	2	2	5	9	3	4
Puerperal Fever ...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Other Puerperal Causes	...	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	6
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth...	17	15	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Senility ...	21	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	40
Suicide ...	10	6	...	...	...	1	7	7	1	...
Violent Deaths ...	16	9	1	...	1	3	5	8	7	11
Other Defined Diseases...	30	28	9	3	4	...	7	12	23	21
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	421	424	53	17	24	28	119	221	383	272

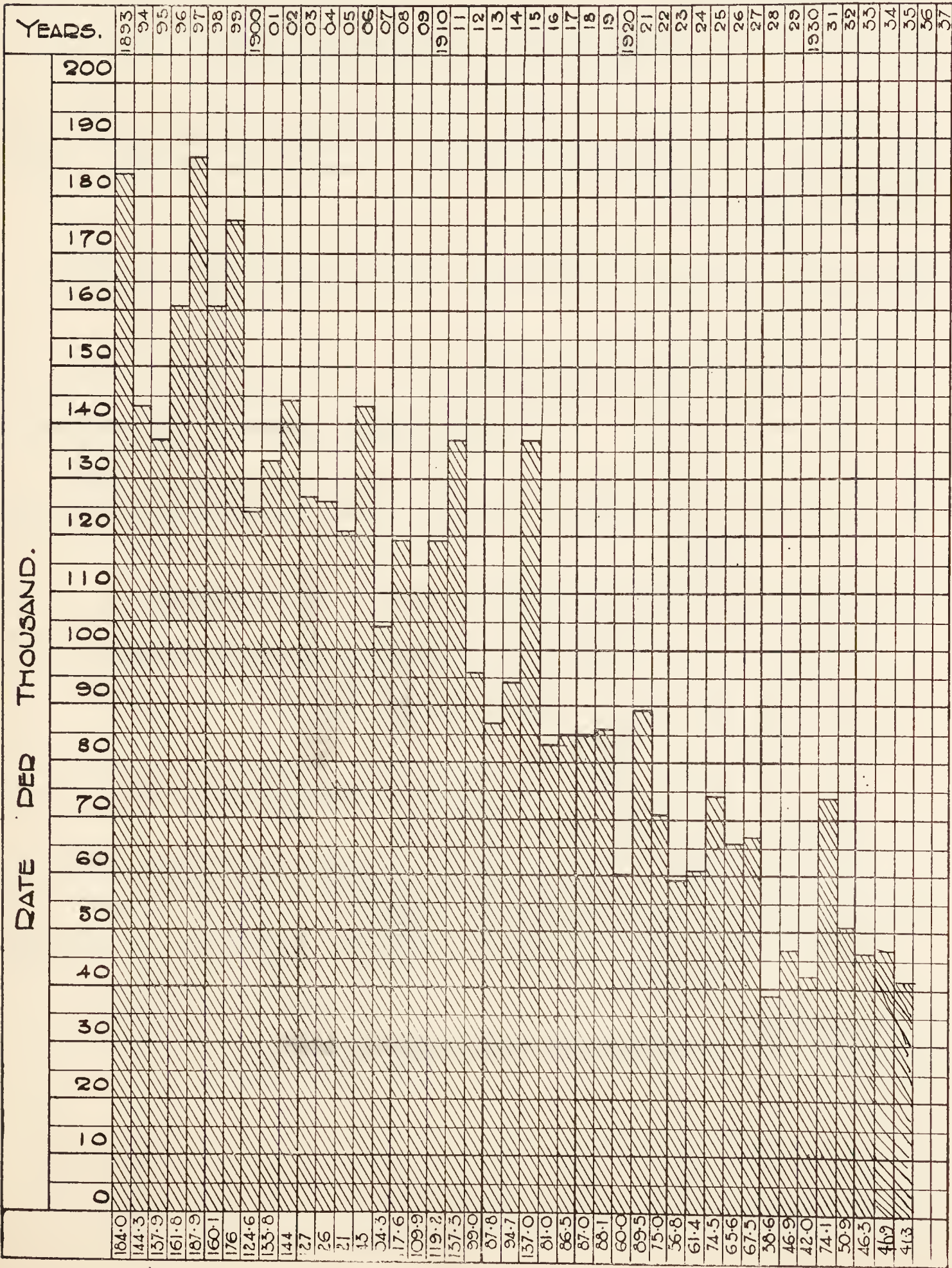
7(B). PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes of death during the last ten years have been as follows, the number of deaths from each disease and the rate per 1,000 living being given in each case:—

Year.	Cancer		Phthisis		Heart Disease		Bronchitis		Pneumonia	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1926	62	1·0	41	0·7	66	1·3	44	0·8	32	0·6
1927	88	1·4	64	1·2	117	1·9	55	0·8	48	0·6
1928	94	1·38	59	0·86	101	1·48	30	0·44	27	0·39
1929	84	1·28	53	0·9	149	2·2	41	0·8	48	0·8
1930	88	1·28	61	0·9	132	2·3	28	0·4	27	0·4
1931	82	1·18	67	0·88	147	2·10	41	0·59	42	0·59
1932	93	1·3	52	0·74	118	1·7	19	0·27	30	0·43
1933	119	1·6	61	0·84	140	1·93	36	0·49	26	0·35
1934	95	1·2	56	0·73	183	2·4	28	0·36	50	0·65
1935	105	1·31	64	0·79	186	2·32	23	0·28	30	0·37

7(C). INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Chart which follows shows the course of the Infant Mortality Rate in the Borough since 1893:—



APPENDICES.

(A) SPECIAL REPORTS CIRCULATED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

1. On Medical Staffing of the Department.
2. On Diphtheria Immunisation.
3. On Ray Therapy.
4. Dental treatment of children under 5 years and Expectant Mothers.
5. Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools.
6. Midwives Acts. Transfer of County Powers.
7. Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Transfer of County Powers.
8. Proposed Joint Clinic. Infant Welfare Centres and Ante Natal Clinics.
9. Bacteriological Provision for the Public Health Department.
10. Staffing arrangements and accommodation—Spittlesea Hospital.
11. Borough Maternity Scheme.
12. Home Helps.

(B) ACTS, ORDERS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

(Showing Acts of Parliament, Local Government Orders, Memoranda, and Circular Letters issued by Government Departments with regard to the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services during the year 1935.)

STATUTES:—

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1935.
Housing Act, 1935.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH—CIRCULARS:—

- No. 969. Treatment of Tuberculosis.
No. 1462. Treatment of Fractures.
No. 1463. Treatment of Tuberculosis — Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony.
No. 1461. Public Health (Meat) Amendment Regulations, 1935.
No. 1471. Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933.
No. 1418. Infectious Diseases.
No. 1474. Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.
No. 1473. Milk Pasteurising Plant.
No. 1486. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1935.
No. 1488. Fees of Doctors called in by midwives.
No. 1493. Housing Act, 1935, and Enclosures.
No. 1499. Pneumonia.
Nos. 1500, 1500A, 1500B. Housing Act.
No. 1502. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1935.
No. 1503. Swimming Baths and Pools.
No. 1505. Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.
No. 1506. Sanitary Officers (London) Regulations, 1935.
No. 1507. Section 1 Housing Act, 1935.
No. 1512. Precautions against Anæsthetic Explosions in Operating Theatres.

ORDERS:—

- No. 162. The Alkali, etc., Works Order, 1935.

REGULATIONS:—

- No. 187. Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1935.
- No. 674. Public Health (Treatment of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1934.
- No. 524. The Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1935.
- No. 82912. Provisional Regulations, Housing Act, 1925 to 1935.
- No. 82344. Do. Do.
- No. 83602. Housing Act.
- No. 83663. Do.
- No. 1110. The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.
- No. 1111. The Sanitary Officers (London) Regulations, 1935.

MEMORANDA.

- No. 188/Med. Food Poisoning.
- No. 189/Med. Pneumonia.
- No. 32-315. Housing Act, 1935. Memorandum A. General.
- No. 32-316. Housing Act, 1935. Memorandum B. The Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding.
- No. 32-9999. Housing Act, 1935. Memorandum C. The Re-development of Overcrowded Areas.
- No. 32-9999. Housing Act, 1935. Memorandum D. Financial Provisions.
- No. 32-317. Housing Act, 1935. Memorandum E. Consolidation of Housing Contributions and Accounts.
- No. 191/Med. Precautions against Anæsthetic Explosions in Operating Theatres.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS—RULES:—

- No. 184. Anthrax. Fees for Disinfection, 1935.
- No. 1239. The Poisons Rules, 1935.

CIRCULAR:—

- No. 700,216/14. Air Raid Precautions.

MEMORANDA:—

- No. 1. Air Raid Precautions.

BOARD OF CONTROL—CIRCULAR:—

- No. 808. 1. Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-27.
- 2. Regulations.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—CIRCULAR:—

- No. 662. Board of Education (Special Services) Amending Regulations No. 5, 1935.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL:—

- No. 520. The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Date of Commencement) Order, 1935.







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